

took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 19, 1966, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1966

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., used this verse of Scripture: Isaiah 60: 12: *For the nation and kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish.*

Almighty God, as we again invoke Thy blessing, grant that our faith may be increased, our hope renewed, and our wills strengthened toward goodness and righteousness.

We know that Thou art waiting to stir our dull hearts and to move us in patient obedience to what Thou dost command.

Help us to hasten the dawning of the day when trouble and tragedy shall be overcome and transformed into beauty and truth and our human life shall be better than it is.

May the cynicism of our time and the clouds of bitterness, which it casts over the earth, be dispelled.

Inspire us to believe that the liberty and brotherhood we seek and we strive for have a spiritual basis.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

### LETTERS FOR VIETNAM PEACE

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, during the month of December 1965, I received some 526 letters from all over the Nation urging me to join with the President and with Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY in a strong, continuing effort to seek negotiations for peace in Vietnam.

Most of the letters requested an extension of the moratorium on the bombing of North Vietnam until such time as negotiations have actually begun—and, then, for an end to all warfare. Many of the letters I received were copies of those sent to the President. Some of the messages were on Christmas cards—sent before the holidays—asking for a Christmas cease-fire.

These messages are almost all couched in a language of moderation and express

praise of the President's efforts for a peaceful settlement. Many of them are quite long and show the results of a great deal of time and thoughtfulness that went into well-planned suggestions.

I am impressed, Mr. Speaker, with the general tone of temperance and constructiveness embodied in this correspondence, and I am further impressed with the deep concern of many of our citizens for human beings on the other side of the world in Vietnam. I am also personally grateful for the continuing efforts being made by President Johnson to effect a settlement of hostilities in southeastern Asia.

### CREATION OF A NUCLEAR NAVY

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include an address by the Honorable CHET HOLIFIELD and a telegram from the President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, on January 17, it was my privilege to be present at the keel-laying ceremony of our newest attack submarine, the U.S.S. *Narwhal*. This date also marked the 11th anniversary of the sailing of the world's first nuclear submarine, the U.S.S. *Nautilus*.

On this occasion, my distinguished colleague, CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, was the principal speaker. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise to place in the RECORD the remarks made by Congressman HOLIFIELD, and have also requested permission to place in the RECORD a telegram from President Johnson—a former member of the Joint Committee—which was sent to Congressman HOLIFIELD praising the creation of a nuclear navy as an outstanding achievement.

I believe our country owes a debt of gratitude to the Congress and particularly to the Joint Committee for the consistent support the legislative branch gave to the then Capt. H. G. Rickover in his fight to keep our Navy second to none. That fight is still going on and I would like to associate myself with the remarks made by CHET HOLIFIELD yesterday—particularly when he said:

I hope the day will soon come when the executive branch will accept the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy "that the United States adopt a policy of using nuclear propulsion in all future major surface warships," thus forging another link in the necessary chain from sail to coal, from coal to oil, and from oil to nuclear power. In future years, may it not be said of our Nation's leaders that they valued dollars more highly than the lives of our fighting men and our national security itself.

I commend this speech to all of us as an example of foresightedness and dedication to national security. The Congress must continue the fight for a nuclear-powered Navy.

The material referred to follows:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN CHET HOLIFIELD AT KEEL LAYING CEREMONY FOR U.S.S. "NARWHAL," SSN671, GROTON, CONN., JANUARY 17, 1966

Eleven years ago today the world's first nuclear powered ship, the attack submarine U.S.S. *Nautilus*, SSN571, sent her famous message, "Underway on nuclear power." Today we are here to lay the keel of our newest nuclear attack submarine, the U.S.S. *Narwhal*, SSN671. This submarine is designed to be technically superior in military effectiveness to all previous attack submarines.

I especially want to congratulate the employees and management of Electric Boat for the prominent part they have played in our Nation's attainment of a position of preeminence in the nuclear submarine field. Here the first one—the *Nautilus*—was laid down. The first Polaris submarine was also built in your yard in addition to the first ship of a number of new classes of nuclear submarines which have or are joining our nuclear fleet. Another major first assigned to Electric Boat is the design and construction of the first nuclear propelled oceanographic research submarine, called NR-1, which we look to as the vanguard of our advance into inner space. The primary mission of the NR-1 vehicle is to determine as quickly as possible the feasibility of nuclear propulsion for this application. Because of the vastly increased endurance made possible by nuclear power, the capability of NR-1 will be an order of magnitude greater than any other developed or planned to date.

Including the *Nautilus*, Congress has authorized 99 nuclear submarines. So you can see we have been proceeding with a vigorous development and construction program for nuclear-powered submarines. But it should be remembered that the necessary support for the nuclear submarine program had to be won by hard effort. The history of the early years of the naval nuclear propulsion program was marked by a reluctance within the Defense Department to use nuclear power for the propulsion of submarines.

Now that we have 56 nuclear submarines at sea;

Now that our Polaris-armed nuclear submarines stand their watchful guard hidden under the oceans of the world;

Now that our attack nuclear submarines provide our Navy with an indispensable anti-submarine warfare capability;

Now that our nuclear-powered surface warships *Enterprise* and *Bainbridge* have been committed to combat in Vietnam—few remember that it was the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that arranged to buy the nuclear powerplants for our first two nuclear submarines, the *Nautilus* and *Seawolf*, with Atomic Energy Commission funds, because the then Capt. H. G. Rickover was not able to get the necessary support in the Department of Defense for his project in the early 1950's.

Let us beware that history does not repeat itself.

We must be alert to assure that the reluctance of the Department of Defense to invest in surface warships does not let our Navy lapse into obsolescence. We must build modern warships for our future Navy—warships with the proven advantages of nuclear propulsion.

Those of you who were here on that day in 1952 when President Harry S. Truman laid the keel of the *Nautilus* will recall his warning, and I quote:

"All national security programs are expensive and we might as well face up to it."

"I think the efforts that are being made to sell the American people of the idea that there is some cut-rate, bargain-counter route to national security are very dangerous. The

people of this country have faith and courage and patriotism enough to do what is required for our national survival. They are willing to do what is necessary even though the way may be long and hard.

"The difficulty is that the American people are getting all kinds of foolish advice from persons who ought to know better.

"We may have to live in a half-peace, half-war condition for a long time to come. We must lay our plans accordingly. If we are to maintain peace, we must be prepared to defeat aggression. And we must be prepared to make the long-term investment in national security that this requires."

I believe in getting a dollar's worth of value for every defense dollar we spend, but let us not be beguiled into believing that there is a new cutrate, bargain-counter route to national security. The factors of military effectiveness in the protection of our Nation's security must always be dominant over the factors of cost. In southeast Asia today the United States is once again faced with the bitter reality that what counts in war is military effectiveness—not cost effectiveness.

Cost effectiveness studies have been cited by the Defense Department to support the contention that the advantage of nuclear propulsion are not particularly significant for surface warships. These studies, however, contain a fundamental weakness that makes their conclusions wrong—they are based on false assumptions and do not place proper emphasis on military effectiveness.

These cost-effectiveness studies were based on—

The assumption that tankers and oilers needed to supply propulsion fuel for oil-fired warships will operate unhampered by the enemy and suffer no losses;

The assumption that the fuel oil needed to run our conventional surface warships will be readily available wherever and whenever needed; and

The assumption that no cost factor need be included in their studies for losses—or protection of our propulsion fuel oil supply lines.

These are dangerous assumptions to use in evaluating the cost and effectiveness of weapons of war. Most of you remember, as I do, when the beaches along our Atlantic coast were soaked with oil from sunken tankers and our ability to provide fuel for our fighting forces was seriously threatened. What price would Americans be willing to pay for nuclear powered warships under circumstances like those?

Congress has been told by the Department of Defense that the choice we face is between a given number of conventional ships and a smaller number of nuclear ships for the same total cost. In other words, to improve a weapon system, we are told that we must reduce the number of weapons to pay for it. We in Congress do not accept this cutrate bargain-counter reasoning. I might add that the President in his message to the Congress last Wednesday did not espouse such reasoning when he said:

"We will give our fighting men what they must have: Every gun and every dollar, and every decision—whatever the cost or whatever the challenge."

Our potential enemies may not use the same cost effectiveness criteria and thus may oppose us with the best weapons technology can provide them. This could create an intolerable peril to our national security.

Chairman L. MENDEL RIVERS, of the House Armed Services Committee, recently said, and I quote:

"I am convinced, and I think it is fair to say that the Congress as a body is convinced, that the Navy of the future must be nuclear powered. There is no reason why our future aircraft carriers, cruisers, frigates, and destroyers cannot be powered by nuclear energy. It is clear that continuing to build

conventionally powered warships will, in the long run, be economically wasteful; it would be following a policy of built-in obsolescence."

I fully agree with this statement of my distinguished colleague from South Carolina. It is time to take advantage of one of the few areas in technology where we are significantly ahead of our antagonists. We should proceed with a vigorous program to build nuclear powered warships that can give the United States an unprecedented naval force to maintain the freedom of the seas and improve our ability to survive the half-peace, half-war condition as President Truman so aptly called it.

I have been privileged to be a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy since its inception 20 years ago and have the honor of being its current Chairman. The Joint Committee is charged, by law, with the responsibility for making continuing studies of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy. The Committee has historically played a creative role in fulfilling the declared statutory policy of the United States that the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be directed so as to make the "maximum contribution to the common defense and security."

The Joint Committee, from its inception, has been interested in and vigorously supported research and development in the field of naval nuclear propulsion: first, for submarines and then for surface warships.

Two years ago, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy made an exhaustive study of the subject of nuclear propulsion of surface warships. We concluded that "each new warship the United States decides to build for our first-line naval striking force should be the best that our technology will allow and should therefore have nuclear propulsion, even if a somewhat higher cost is incurred to pay for the increase in military capability."

We printed for the public record a report of these hearings in December 1963. In releasing this report, Chairman JOHN O. PASSORE, the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, said, and I quote:

"The Joint Committee believes that cost cutting is important but it must eliminate the fat and not cut to the marrow.

"It is my earnest hope that we will never again be forced to go to war, but if we do, I want our equipment to be second to none."

Nuclear propulsion has the fundamental advantage of permitting our warships to go anywhere in the world, to deliver their combat load and to return—all without logistic support.

Oil-fired warships must be refueled every few days. This requires a vulnerable worldwide distribution system to provide fuel oil for conventional ships.

As the number of foreign nuclear submarines increases and as the air striking capabilities of our potential enemies increase, the difficulty of providing this logistic support will surely increase. The basic reason for developing nuclear power for surface warships is to reduce this logistic support—support which will be most difficult, if not impossible under some circumstances, to provide in wartime. Nuclear propulsion in combat ships will free the striking forces of our Navy from the obvious restrictions of reliance on a worldwide propulsion fuel distribution system.

We must plan for times of crisis. It is precisely in such situations that the superior mobility, maneuverability, and reliability of nuclear warships will give the United States an unequalled naval striking force.

In the 4 years, fiscal years 1960 through 1963, subsequent to authorization of the three nuclear powered surface ships now in the fleet, the aircraft carrier *Enterprise*, the cruiser *Long Beach*, and the frigate *Bain-*

*bridge*, the Department of Defense obtained authorization for 2 new aircraft carriers and 10 new frigates, all of which should have been nuclear powered. If these 12 ships had been provided nuclear propulsion, we would now have in being or under construction three nuclear powered carrier task forces for our Navy instead of the one we have. However, of these 12 ships, only one, the frigate *Truxtun* to be completed this year will have nuclear power.

And the *Truxtun* will be nuclear powered only because of the initiative taken by the Congress 5 years ago to authorize and appropriate the extra funds to change the U.S.S. *Truxtun* from an oil-fired frigate to be our fourth nuclear powered surface warship.

But in the past 3 years, the Department of Defense has not requested authorization for any surface warship of destroyer size or larger—nuclear or conventional. The surface Navy is aging rapidly and is even now faced with widespread obsolescence. In the late 1950's and early 1960's there was a vigorous warship construction program and the introduction of nuclear propulsion in surface warships. However, this has been followed by a long period with no surface warship construction of any kind. It is clear that this cannot go on much longer without the capability of the U.S. Navy sinking far below the needs of our national security.

It was Congress who took the lead in forcing the shift to nuclear power in submarines. It was Congress who took the lead in developing nuclear propulsion for surface warships. It was Congress who strongly supported the building of the three nuclear surface warships now in the fleet which have so ably demonstrated to the world the obvious capabilities of nuclear propulsion in warships.

Congress again took the initiative last year by authorizing construction of the fifth nuclear-powered surface warship—a guided-missile frigate. This ship was added to the Defense Department authorization even though the Secretary of Defense had overruled a Navy proposal to build it.

The members of our Committee were pleased to see the strong endorsements for building more nuclear-powered surface warships, and specifically the new nuclear frigate, given by the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees. It is clear from the legislative history of this particular ship that it is the will of Congress that the long-leadtime items needed for construction of the nuclear frigate be procured in this fiscal year and that funds needed for its completion be included in the fiscal year 1967 appropriation.

However, to date there have been no indications that the Department of Defense intends to pay any attention whatsoever to this clear expression of the will of Congress. This, of course, will force us to consider what additional steps can be taken to insure that the Congress is not thwarted in its efforts to carry out its constitutional responsibility to the American People: "To provide and maintain a Navy." All thinking Americans know that the checks and balances in our form of government are intended to prevent the arbitrary exercise of power by anyone of the three branches of Government.

The new nuclear powered frigate authorized this year by Congress means a great deal more than a mere addition of a ship to the fleet. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of adding this vessel to the program, but this authorization by Congress goes well beyond that goal.

The Department of Defense has vacillated and procrastinated, studied, and restudied nuclear power for surface warships in what appears to me and to many of my fellow Members of Congress to be an attempt to kill nuclear power for the Navy by studying it to death.



A year ago the world's first nuclear powered task force consisting of the aircraft carrier *Enterprise*, the guided missile cruiser *Long Beach* and the guided missile frigate *Bainbridge* made an historic 300,000-mile cruise around the world without logistic support of any kind.

This cruise, named Operation Sea Orbit, proved conclusively the feasibility of operating nuclear surface ships throughout the oceans of the world on a self-sustaining basis.

It gave world leaders the opportunity to witness first hand the capability of the U.S. Navy to operate nuclear powered warships anywhere, independent of support ships—a feat out of the question for conventionally powered ships.

In the last 4 years the *Enterprise*, *Long Beach*, and *Bainbridge* have proved their outstanding reliability in steaming over 600,000 miles.

In October of last year the *Enterprise* escorted by *Bainbridge* left the east coast for the South China Sea. Both ships maintained a speed of advance in excess of 20 knots for the entire 16,000-mile trip and arrived on station ready to conduct combat operations. Oil burning ships attempting to accomplish the same transit in the same time span and conduct similar operations, would have consumed several million gallons of oil enroute. This would have necessitated prepositioning several oilers along the track to refuel these ships.

On the historic occasion of the first use of nuclear powered surface ships in combat, the *Enterprise* demonstrated her high state of readiness following this long transit by delivering, on her second day of operations—December 3, 1965—the highest number of total strikes per day for any aircraft carrier operating in South Vietnam. Each day since then the daily Defense Department communiqué on Vietnam has included the sorties from the *Enterprise* as she has set new records only to later exceed them herself.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON, chairman of our Subcommittee on Military Applications and a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has recently returned from a factfinding trip to southeast Asia during which he flew aboard the *Enterprise* to personally observe her combat operations. He regrets he could not be here with us on this occasion. He has asked me to tell you, and I quote:

"Under the rigorous test of combat, the *Enterprise* and the *Bainbridge* are daily proving the tremendous military advantages nuclear propulsion can provide our Navy's surface warships. The time has clearly come for us to stop these futile cost comparisons of nuclear and conventional surface warships and get on with fulfilling the Navy's urgent need for nuclear propulsion in the surface fleet."

In every operation in which they are engaged, the three nuclear powered surface ships now operating demonstrate the many advantages provided by nuclear propulsion. The United States Navy needs more warships with the unique capabilities provided by nuclear propulsion. The Department of Defense is remiss in not capitalizing on the major scientific and engineering effort which the Joint Committee has supported to achieve the capability to build such ships.

Today the U.S. Navy is preeminent in the field of nuclear propulsion throughout the world. We must take advantage of this lead by building more ships which have the tremendous advantages nuclear propulsion can give them.

The Congress was encouraged last year by testimony received from the Secretary of Defense to the effect that it is highly probable that a nuclear powered aircraft carrier will be requested this year. However, recent

news reports indicate that even this nuclear ship may not be requested by the Department of Defense. That would be a sad mistake for the United States.

The argument used today against building nuclear powered surface warships is the same as that used a decade ago by those in the Defense Department who did not want to go to nuclear power in submarines. It was also the one used by those in authority a half-century ago who did not want to convert our warships from coal to oil, and by those a century ago who did not want to shift from sail to steam. This argument is that the new means of propulsion is more expensive than the old.

But, as President Truman so correctly said: "All national security programs are expensive and we might as well face up to it."

As we here today lay the keel of our latest nuclear submarine the *Narwhal*, I know that you, the men and women who will build her, will use all the skill and talent you have demonstrated in building the ships which are today guarding our freedom.

I hope the day will soon come when our Nation will accept the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy "that the United States adopt a policy of using nuclear propulsion in all future major surface warships" thus forging another link in the necessary chain from sail to coal, from coal to oil, and from oil to nuclear power. In future years, may it not be said of our Nation's leaders that they valued dollars more highly than the lives of our fighting men and our national security itself.

We should resolve this very day to support the pledge of our President when he said: "We will give our fighting men what they must have: Every gun and every dollar, and every decision—whatever the cost or whatever the challenge."

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, D.C., January 17, 1966.

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD,  
Chairman, Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Groton, Conn.:

Today as you lay the keel of our Navy's newest nuclear-powered submarine, the U.S.S. *Narwhal*, you commemorate a significant event in our Navy's history. On this date 11 years ago the first nuclear-powered ship in the world, the U.S.S. *Nautilus*, commenced her sea trials. The development and application of nuclear propulsion for submarines and surface warships is an outstanding achievement. As a former member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I share with you the pride of the leading role you, Vice Chairman Senator PASTORE, and the other members of the Committee have had in attaining preeminence for the United States in naval nuclear propulsion.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

#### THE NEW MATH AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—FIRST PRINCIPLES

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, a resident in my district has conducted some studies of both the new mathematics and international affairs and their possible relation to each other. In view of the

importance of both subjects at this time, I offer his first contribution in the hopes it may contribute to the deliberation of this body:

#### LESSON I—THE NEW MATH AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—FIRST PRINCIPLES

Once in the land of Pandemonia lived a government secretary who believed sincerely in first principles. He believed in education and self-help. He knew that statistical surveys, computers, and automation, if properly used, could be a boon to mankind. His surveys, statistical, and cybernetic assistance told him many useful things.

(a) Fifty percent of the adult population of his country preferred electric ranges.

(b) Fifty percent of the populace preferred gasoline powered lawnmowers (but inexplicably each 50 percent was mutually exclusive).

(c) However, in a scientifically controlled survey, 100 percent of the people responded that they would prefer to pay under \$5,000 for an automobile.

He decided, with electronic aid, that one could and should take advantage of these three factors. However, when he built an auto that (a) looked like an electric range, (b) ran like a power lawnmower, and (c) sold for under \$5,000, no one would buy it.

He fed more data to his machines and learned of consumer resistance and something called an "image." To satisfy this he took advantage of his nation's love of education and respect for self-help. He called his car an Ed-Sel. (Also a fortuitous combination of the name and home of the man who had loaned him the money for his factory, Ed Glottz, who lived, briefly, in Selma, Ala.)

Still people would not buy his car. The secretary was not discouraged. He said, "I did not aim high enough. If I am more intelligent than most of our population," and no one disputed this fact, "I know what they need better than they do." He then became secretary of defense in Pandemonia. He continued to believe sincerely in first principles.

Axiom: First principles are essential and it is important to be sincere.

Corollary: It is even better to be right.

#### WHY NOT BE PRACTICAL?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it has been my observation that more often than not, Congress, in accepting the recommendations of the executive department, finds itself involved in the most complicated procedures, rather than following what would appear to be a simple, practical solution.

We are all aware of the complications involved in attempting to amend our tax laws, particularly when excise taxes are involved. The President in his state of the Union message recommended that some of the excise taxes which were reduced during the first session, now be restored. His recommendation for the restoration came just 12 days after some of the reductions became effective.

Mr. Speaker, I am not a tax expert, but I have a suggestion which I would like to

pass on to my colleagues which I think is practical, as well as offering the opportunity to increase revenues for specific purposes and to easily and quickly make reductions or eliminate the increases when the specific need no longer exists.

It is not easy to vote against proposed reductions in taxes, and it is just as difficult to vote for proposed increases. That probably accounts for the fact that there were only six Members of this House who voted against reduction and elimination of excise taxes last June 2. I did so, not because I favored the taxes, but because as I stated on this floor at that time, I thought it was a mistake to reduce revenues, with no provision to recoup those losses. Some might think that the logical thing for me to do now is to support the reinstatement of the taxes as proposed by the President. I realize the need for increased revenue to meet the cost of escalating the war in Vietnam, and I am ready to provide the additional \$5.8 billion that the President says will be needed. However, I think there is a better way to secure this additional revenue, and that is by imposing what might be called an excise tax on income taxes. This tax would be for a specific purpose to meet a specific emergency, and when the emergency ended, the tax could and should be immediately discontinued.

My tax philosophy is quite simple. During times when this Nation is not facing an emergency, such as a war or a depression, and certainly in times of prosperity, we should impose taxes sufficient to maintain a balanced budget, and not go deeper into debt. I have always been willing to vote any increase in taxes needed to finance any program which the public wants sufficiently enough to be willing to pay for. In my opinion taxes should be imposed most heavily upon those who can most easily bear the burden. This means the income tax is perhaps the most equitable.

Without oversimplifying the problem, it would seem that the most simple way to increase our national revenue in order to meet emergency and extraordinary expenses, such as we are experiencing in the Vietnam war, and which the President has stated will require an additional \$5.8 billion during the next fiscal year, is to increase all income tax payments by a percentage sufficient to raise this amount of money. This could be done without disturbing the present formulas which are written into the law, and after computing the amount of income tax which an individual or corporation would ordinarily pay, that this amount be increased by the percentage necessary to raise the \$5.8 billion additional needed. For instance, if it was determined that on the basis of last year's income tax revenue, it was necessary to increase this amount by 5 percent, then the individual who ordinarily would pay \$1,000, would have his tax increased to \$1,050. When the emergency was over the excise tax on income taxes could be repealed without the necessity of disturbing the tax base, presuming that it is as nearly equitable as Congress has been able to determine over the years. Sounds too simple to be practical? Maybe.

#### U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the President has today forwarded legislation to permit U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank. The Asian Development Bank can become an institution that will make prudent but flexible and imaginative use of limited resources for Asia's unlimited development needs.

The proposed Bank will have authorized capital of \$1 billion. Of this, 65 percent—\$650 million—is to come from Asian nations, and nearly all of it is already pledged. The United States and Japan will be the two largest single subscribers, each pledging \$200 million.

Half of all subscriptions must be in dollars or other convertible currency, and half may be in a member nation's own currency.

Half of each subscription is to be paid in over 4 years from the time the subscription becomes operative. The remainder will be callable capital of the Bank.

This arrangement, as is the case with most other provisions of the Asian Development Bank's charter, is like that in the World Bank. It is worth noting that the callable capital of the World Bank has never been required. The same is true of the callable capital that makes up half of subscriptions to the Inter-American Bank. The callable portion of subscriptions to the Asian Development Bank, as with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, would be required only in the unlikely event that the Bank were unable to meet its commitments.

The callable capital of the Bank would, meantime, provide backing against which the Bank could increase its cash resources by the sale of bonds in the world's capital markets. The Bank will be authorized to borrow in member or in non-member countries. However, it will not be permitted to borrow in a member country without that country's approval. And, the Bank can further add to its lendable resources by selling portions of loans from its portfolio, again with the same provision that if this is done in a member country there must be prior approval.

The Bank will be authorized to establish special funds in two ways; by earmarking up to 10 percent of its own subscribed capital for this purpose, or by accepting resources proffered by member or nonmember countries, or other sources, for administration by the Bank.

Special funds derived from the Bank's resources may be used to guarantee, or to make, loans of a high developmental priority, with longer than normal maturities, longer initial periods before repayments begin, and with lower than ordinary interest rates. In short, this would be a clearly limited, soft loan, function by the Bank, intended to take account

of the fact that projects with high potential development yields are found where ability to pay is severely limited until the developmental opportunity has been exploited or is being exploited.

Special funds received from members or others may be used for development purposes in Asia, and under conditions designated by the lender. This will make the Bank a channel for the use in Asia of development funds that could not be mustered through capital subscriptions or Bank borrowings.

The Bank's membership is open to members and associate members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—known as ECAFE—and by other Asian countries, as well as to non-Asian developed countries, that are members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies. This excludes Communist China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Eligible countries that do not sign the Bank's charter by January 31—such as the Soviet Union and other developed Communist and non-Communist countries—can be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power.

Each member will have a Governor, and the Board of Governors will be the Bank's senior policymaking body. The day to day supervision of the Bank will be in the hands of a Board of Directors with 10 members, 7 Asian. The size of the U.S. subscription will entitle it to one of the three non-Asian directorships. The administration of the Bank will be in the hands of a President elected by the Board of Governors to a 5-year term. The President is to be a national of an Asian member country.

#### U.S. MARINE CORPS: REFLECTIONS ON 190 YEARS

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, every thoughtful citizen of our country who has served in the Marine Corps is proud of this oldest service of our Armed Forces, its history and traditions. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that I read in the November 1965 issue of Shipmate, the magazine of the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association, a thoughtful article reflecting on the 190 years of the Marine Corps' existence by Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr., its able Commandant.

In order that this contribution by General Greene may be recorded in the permanent annals of the Congress, I include it as part of my remarks:

#### REFLECTIONS ON 190 YEARS

(By Gen. Wallace M. Greene, Jr.,  
Commandant of the Marine Corps)

It is reasonably certain that U.S. Marines will make a marked contribution to the



economy of certain artists and tradesmen in the early winter of 1975. Butchers and bakers and candlestick makers all over the world will reap the benefit of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Marine Corps. On the 10th of November 1975, marines will attend gigantic birthday banquets and parties and balls. Steak will be on the menu, and dessert will consist of huge birthday cakes, each decorated with 200 candles. The Marine Corps will enter its third century of existence.

The final decade of the first 200 years is now beginning. For 190 years, the Marine Corps has been performing the missions and carrying out the roles that are clearly specified in the law of the land. Forces of combined arms, ground, and air, are provided to seize and defend advanced naval bases. Marines, from the earliest days of the Corps, have served on the fighting ships of the Navy and provided security at naval bases and stations at home and abroad. The Corps has a responsibility to develop doctrine, tactics, techniques, and equipment for use in amphibious operations, the military specialty that has come to be the hallmark of marines. And finally, marines have a unique mission, in that the National Security Act specifies that unless otherwise engaged in their primary function, they "shall perform such other duties as the President may direct." This portion of the law allows the President to use marines for many purposes—the guarding of the mail train in the 1920's, Lebanon, the Dominican Republic are all examples of this authority.

In performing these tasks, over the years, the Marine Corps has remained closely entwined with its sister service, the U.S. Navy, and rightly so. Seagoing marines in the 19th century went everywhere the Navy went, storming ashore to protect American lives and property in far-off places. Toward the close of that century, the campaign at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, marked an operational high point, and also a beginning for the development of the amphibious operation that would reach its peak during World War II. Farsighted Marine Corps and Navy planners realized, during the 1930's, that the next war might well be an island-hopping campaign in the Pacific.

After a few years of ostensible peace, another landing, this time at Inchon, was required to break the back of the North Korean offensive. This was followed by land warfare that lasted 3 years. Portions of that campaign were merely prolog for the guerrilla hunt—the warfare against an elusive enemy now being waged in Vietnam.

Today's Navy-Marine Corps team is the strongest in the world, and one that possesses a greater striking power than ever before. The United States necessarily maintains the greatest arsenal for defense ever held in time of peace. The members of the naval profession, like their predecessors, will continue to be instrumental in meeting the challenge and helping to solve the many problems that are certain to arise.

The strategic military posture which can be forecast argues for substantial forward deployment of forces afloat, and suggests that the Navy-Marine Corps amphibious team will continue to be a vital element of military strength. The close partnership between the Navy and the Marine Corps will become even more necessary, in order to restrain the naval supremacy the United States now enjoys. This is true because the national strategy will continue to be peripheral and the ability to control the oceans a basic requirement.

There will be a need to project U.S. military and economic strength overseas, everywhere and anywhere, while establishing a perimeter defense of key overseas coastal areas. The littoral of the world will be the borders from which an offense may be launched if one is

required and on this line the defense may be drawn in order to contain a continental enemy. In this peripheral strategy, an amphibious capability will be a crucial factor.

Within this strategy the Navy and the Marine Corps must continue to be prepared for a broad range of tasks. Many landings will control crises before they erupt. Other missions may require the application of major force, and if so, the conflict will be shorter, more lethal and more decisive than any in the past. All will require an understanding of political goals and a molding of these with the military objectives.

The seas will continue to be the main channels by which goods and people will move from continent to continent. For military use, the oceans will remain as vital as they have been in the past, both with respect to small wars which may erupt, and with respect to the national strategy of deterrence.

By the time present-day midshipmen are lieutenants in the Navy and Marine Corps, the capability will exist to mount out and deliver, wherever they may be required, up to two divisions of marines in 20-knot amphibious assault ships. New and important methods of horizontal and vertical envelopment will be doctrine. Amphibious power may be projected further inland than ever before. Assault troops will be preceded by greatly improved carrier striking forces, capable of maintaining antiair warfare defense of the objective area, thanks to improved ship-to-air and air-to-air missiles. Improved fire support of amphibious assaults will be a reality. New naval gunfire support ships and rocket-firing ships will be a part of the arsenal.

A great paradox exists in the world today, as this Nation seeks peace while preparing for war. The nuclear capability, with a capacity to destroy people and property in an instant, has, in itself, aroused new hopes of lasting peace. When victory can only mean a struggle for survival, a worldwide conflict with armed power measured in megatons has become unthinkable. Yet the security of this country and the free world absolutely requires a powerful national defense, prepared for warfare on any scale.

Careful examination of future trends and reflection on military history reveal the need for the versatile, flexible, mobile amphibious force-in-readiness that is the Navy-Marine team. Since 1775, when marines first took their places in the fighting tops of men-of-war, the Navy and Marine Corps have grown and improved together. They are an important and vital segment of this Nation's heritage of the past, its strength of the present, and its preparedness for the future.

### THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Library Services Act is now almost 10 years old. As one of its original sponsors, I have viewed with great pleasure the growth of library programs and services made possible in my State as a result of this legislation. Throughout the Nation there has been a significant increase in the number of persons, approximately 15 million, who have for the first time achieved access to library resources. This program has awakened in commu-

nities an interest and a recognition of the great educational value of good public library services.

Since its original passage, the Library Services Act has been extended twice. Most recently, the act was amended to include construction funds and broaden the program to serve not only rural areas but also urban centers and suburban communities, as well.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the Record reports dated March 26, 1965, and November 19, 1965, regarding the progress being made in my own State with the assistance of the Library Services and Construction Act.

### LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT SUMMARY FOR KENTUCKY, FISCAL YEAR 1965

In 1965 urban as well as rural libraries are benefiting from Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act. Federal funds are also being used for the first time for construction of library buildings.

The immediate aim of the Kentucky Department of Libraries is to extend library services to areas without public libraries and to improve services to those areas which are inadequately served. The long-range objective is to stimulate continuing and adequate local support for library services for all citizens in Kentucky.

Two service projects are being continued this year. Multicounty library regions are being expanded to provide better and more efficient service. At present there are 12 existing regional systems: Lake Cumberland, Valley of Parks, eastern Kentucky, Eden Shale, south central, Pennyryle, Oxbow, Green River, Audobon, Purchase, Buffalo Trace, and Pine Mountain. Four new counties are being added to these: Monroe, Knox, Laurel, and Knott; and two new regional systems are being developed in Lawrence County, and Franklin and Woodford Counties.

The department of libraries is being strengthened so that it may give greater assistance to the libraries and people of Kentucky. Some of the projects include: Upgrading of the reference and loan book collection, developing a reference collection on microfilm, expanding a centralized cataloging and processing center for libraries needing such service, employing necessary personnel to supervise the construction projects under title II of the Library Services and Construction Act, purchasing of 23 new large bookmobiles to replace the old panel truck small bookmobiles, and planning of a union catalog.

The Kentucky State plan for construction and five local construction projects have been approved. Four of these projects are for new buildings, three of which are headquarters libraries: The Henry County Library in Eminence, headquarters for the Eden Shale Regional Library; the Nicholas County Library in Carlisle, headquarters for the Buffalo Trace Regional Library; and the Ohio County Library in Hartford, headquarters for the Green River Regional Library. The fourth is a county library headquarters, the J. F. Kennedy Memorial Library in West Liberty in Morgan County. The other project is the renovation of the Lexington Public Library in Lexington. Two other local projects have just been approved but no payment made as yet. They are Letcher County Library in Whitesburg, headquarters for the Pine Mountain Regional Library; and the Green County Library at Greensburg.

The officer responsible for administering the Kentucky program is Miss Margaret Willis, State librarian, department of libraries, Frankfort.

*Title I, services, fiscal year 1965*

## Funds by source:

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| State.....        | \$649,052        |
| Local.....        | 0                |
| Federal.....      | 429,650          |
| <b>Total.....</b> | <b>1,078,702</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Federal funds overmatched by \$415,355.

*Title II, construction, fiscal year 1965*

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Federal allotment.....                    | \$510,842      |
| State and local matching requirement..... | 277,860        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                         | <b>788,702</b> |

## PROGRESS REPORT ON KENTUCKY, FROM ELIZABETH L. HUGHEY, L.S.B., NOVEMBER 19, 1965

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 11 appropriations for construction approved and funds obligated..... | \$604,028      |
| Local funds obligated.....   | 340,554        |
| <b>Total.....</b>  | <b>944,582</b> |

There are additional projects underway now—11 construction projects, as follows:

1. Henry County Library, Eminence, Ky. (headquarters for Eden Shole Region): New.
2. John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, located at West Liberty, Morgan County, member of Eastern Kentucky Regional Library: New.
3. Nicholas County Memorial Library in Carlisle, Ky., regional headquarters for Buffalo Trace: New.
4. Ohio County Library, Hartford, headquarters for Green River Regional Library: New building.
5. Lexington Public Library in Lexington: Renovation.
6. Letcher County Public Library, Whitesburg, Ky., headquarters for Pine Mountain Region: Renovation.
7. Green County Public Library, Greensburg, Ky., member of Lake Cumberland Region Library: New.
8. Washington County Public Library, Springfield, Ky. (new region): New building.
9. Union County Public Library, Morganfield, Ky., county service: Addition to existing buildings.
10. Fleming County Public Library, Flemingsburg, Ky., countywide service: New.

Mr. Speaker, citizens in the 50 States and 5 territories have benefited since the original Library Services Act was passed. However, it is obvious that public libraries in general are still lacking in the necessary financial support to enable them to provide educational services to all or to provide anything but limited services to many millions.

Rapid advances in education, science, technology, business, culture, and everyday life have increased the importance of the public library as a basic service of knowledge and understanding for people of all ages and in all pursuits. At the same time, these rapid changes place greater financial burdens on public libraries in assuring the public ready access to current essential reference materials and books.

More than 15 million people in the United States still have no public library service, and it is estimated that more than 100 million persons are provided library services far below their actual needs.

At this point, I would like to insert in the RECORD a reprint from the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965. It contains a discussion by Henry T. Drennan, Coordinator of Public Library Services Branch, U.S. Office of Education, entitled "The Public Library Service Gap." The reprint referred to follows: [From the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965]

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE GAP

(By Henry T. Drennan, Coordinator of Public Library Services, Library Services Branch, U.S. Office of Education)

Standards for the strengthening of library service have been developed continuously over the years by the American Library Association. Since World War II the library profession's concern for providing guidelines to library development for public libraries has been marked by the publication of "Postwar Standards for Public Libraries"<sup>1</sup> and "Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation With Minimum Standards."<sup>2</sup>

The present study, with its statistical presentation prepared by Mr. Emery M. Foster, a statistical consultant for the American Library Association, is the first effort to employ quantified standards derived from Public Library Service to obtain a national picture of the attainment of standards.

The statistical universe was the 7,257 public libraries included in the Office of Education survey, "Statistics of Public Libraries," 1962. Of these 7,257 public libraries, 668 failed to respond to requests for statistical information, or submitted returns not usable for the general tabulation. Thus the response rate upon which Mr. Foster's calculations were based was about 90 percent.

For libraries serving populations below 50,000 in 1962, a standard derived from "Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries,"<sup>3</sup> was developed which range from 10,000 volumes for libraries serving less than 2,500 population or 2 books per capita for libraries serving populations between 25,000 and 49,999. The volume standard for public libraries serving populations 50,000 or above (derived from Public Library Service) sets the requirements at a basic collection of 100,000 volumes plus 1.5 volumes per capita over 50,000.

Dollar values necessary to correct the deficiency in book stock in libraries that failed to meet the above standards were expressed at two rates: at \$4.63 a volume (obtained by using the average cost of a volume in 1962 less one-third discount) and at \$8 a volume (the average cost plus the estimated cost of cataloging and processing the material).

For libraries serving populations below 50,000 a sliding scale of professional staff positions was developed ranging from one position (to be filled by a college graduate) for those serving under 2,500 population to two professional positions for libraries serving between 25,000 and 49,999. Libraries above 50,000 population were evaluated by a stand-

<sup>1</sup> Committee on Postwar Planning of the American Library Association, "Postwar Standards for Public Libraries," Chicago, ALA, 1943.

<sup>2</sup> Coordinating Committee on Revision of Public Library Standards, Public Library Division, ALA, "Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation With Minimum Standards," Chicago, ALA, 1956.

<sup>3</sup> Public Library Association, a division of the American Library Association "Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries: Guidelines Toward Achieving the Goals of Public Library Service," Chicago, ALA, 1962.

ard that called for six professional positions plus one additional position for each 7,500 persons over 50,000. All positions in the standard were for full-time equivalency.

The number of positions necessary to bring those below-standard libraries up to the standard was multiplied by \$6,000, the standard annual salary rate for professional positions.

For libraries with service areas below 50,000 population, a series of floors were developed for general operating expenditures derived from the "Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries." These floors were based on the data produced by the survey, "Statistics of Public Libraries," 1962 and increased by 17 percent in order to reflect the increase in library costs from 1962 to 1964. The tentative support standards resulting were as follows:

| Population of service area of public libraries:       | Floor       |
|---|-------------|
| Below 2,500.....                                      | \$14,000.00 |
| 2,500 to 4,999.....                                   | 22,000.00   |
| 5,000 to 9,999.....                                   | 38,000.00   |
| 10,000 to 24,999.....                                 | 66,000.00   |
| 25,000 to 49,999.....                                 | 127,000.00  |
| 50,000 and more (per capita of population served).... | 4.47        |

For larger public libraries, those whose service areas contained populations of 50,000 and above, the standard of \$4.47 in per capita operating expenditure was set. This sum was based upon the per capita expenditure of \$3.82 mentioned in "Costs of Public Library Service," 1963,<sup>4</sup> a 1962 figure revised upward to \$4.47 to meet 1964's higher operating costs. It should be noted when consulting tables 1-3 that these standard expenditures are composite figures that include current costs of staff and books but not cumulative costs of deficiencies in number of volumes.

Table 1 lists by State and for the Nation the number of libraries that do not meet the volume standard, and it estimates the sum of money necessary to purchase the necessary number of books and to place them upon the libraries' shelves. Nationally, nearly 69 percent of the libraries reporting did not qualify under the volume standard. There were two States and three outlying parts in which no public library met the standard.

In 6 States more than 50 percent of their libraries met the volume standard; in 44 States more than one-half of the libraries failed to meet this goal.

To bridge the volume gap would in 1964 require an expenditure of \$472 million for books; to purchase the books and pay the costs of placing them on library shelves would require an estimated total expenditure of \$816 million. Both amounts are above what was spent for all general operating expenditures in 1962.

A contributing factor to the large number of libraries that did not meet the standard for volumes was the rather large number of smaller public libraries involved, serving populations below 10,000. Of the 6,525 public libraries considered under the volume standard, 4,388 offered their services in communities below 10,000 persons and of these 65 percent were in communities of less than 3,000 persons. The large number of smaller libraries is illustrated in text table A.

<sup>4</sup> Committee of the Public Library Association of the ALA, "Costs of Public Library Service," 1963 (A Supplement to "Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation With Minimum Standards," Chicago, ALA, 1964).



Text table A—Number of public libraries serving populations below 10,000 (1962)

| Population:         | Number of libraries |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 0 to 999.....       | 1,054               |
| 1,000 to 2,999..... | 1,686               |
| 3,000 to 5,999..... | 957                 |
| 6,000 to 9,999..... | 691                 |
| Total.....          | 4,388               |

In table 2, of 6,318 libraries, 1,439 (nearly 23 percent) did not attain the standard for number of professional positions. This probably overstates the degree of attainment nationally. A large number of small libraries are staffed with one employee reported as occupying a professional position (although in reality, many of the incumbents may be untrained).

In the 1,439 libraries falling below the standard for professional positions in 1962,

6,205 professional positions were reported. To attain the standard would require an additional 6,378 positions or an increase of slightly over 100 percent in professional staff. To finance these added positions annually would require an additional 38.3 million.

Although there are no recent national figures for all professional positions in public libraries, there are some data available from the 1962 U.S. Office of Education study.<sup>5</sup> In 1962, public libraries serving populations of 35,000 and above paid their nonprofessional staff members an average of \$3,410 annually and professional staff members an average of \$5,748 annually. The latter is 4 percent below the standard used in the present study. Another source of information on salaries in public libraries is "State Distribution of Pub-

lic Employment."<sup>6</sup> This U.S. Census study estimates the average monthly earnings of full-time public library employees in 1963 at \$340. Local library employment ranked, for monthly earnings, next to the lowest paid category of public employment in a list of 30 local government jobs.

Ninety-seven percent of the public libraries failed to meet the standard for general operating expenditures. (See Table 3.) In 25 out of 50 States no public library met this standard. For the 6,396 public libraries that were substandard, an additional expenditure of 438.9 million over and above their 1962 expenditure of 260.8 million would be necessary to achieve the goal of 699.7 million. Libraries below standard would require an increase in excess of 100 percent in operating expenditures to meet this goal.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census "State Distribution of Public Employment in 1962," p. 7.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Office of Education "Digest of Educational Statistics," 1964 edition p. 158.

TABLE 1.—Most recent tabulation for national inventory of library needs—Public libraries<sup>1</sup>

## VOLUMES

| State                     | Number of libraries       |                                    | Volumes in libraries not meeting standard |   |  | Gap                             |                              |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                           | Total number of libraries | Number not meeting volume standard | Total number of volumes                   | Number of volumes required to meet standard | Number of volumes (difference between cols. 4 and 5) | Dollar gap at \$4.63 per volume | Dollar gap at \$8 per volume |
| (1)                       | (2)                       | (3)                                | (4)                                       | (5)   | (6)  | (7)                             | (8)                          |
| Alabama.....              | 75                        | 72                                 | 1,905,180                                 | 4,957,324                                   | 3,052,144  | \$14,131,427                    | \$24,417,152                 |
| Alaska.....               | 26                        | 23                                 | 181,110                                   | 347,511                                     | 166,401  | 770,437                         | 1,331,208                    |
| Arizona.....              | 46                        | 43                                 | 912,749                                   | 1,960,276                                   | 1,047,527  | 4,850,050                       | 8,380,216                    |
| Arkansas.....             | 54                        | 49                                 | 1,424,069                                 | 3,122,692                                   | 1,698,623  | 7,864,624                       | 13,588,984                   |
| California.....           | 178                       | 86                                 | 14,092,690                                | 19,594,577                                  | 5,501,887  | 25,473,737                      | 44,015,096                   |
| Colorado.....             | 95                        | 70                                 | 1,103,109                                 | 2,248,632                                   | 1,145,523  | 5,303,771                       | 9,164,184                    |
| Connecticut.....          | 198                       | 104                                | 1,833,907                                 | 2,517,146                                   | 683,239  | 3,163,397                       | 5,465,912                    |
| Delaware.....             | 19                        | 12                                 | 721,739                                   | 1,010,562                                   | 288,823  | 1,337,250                       | 2,310,584                    |
| District of Columbia..... | 1                         | 0                                  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0                               | 0                            |
| Florida.....              | 131                       | 110                                | 2,574,306                                 | 5,498,076                                   | 2,923,770  | 13,537,055                      | 23,390,160                   |
| Georgia.....              | 87                        | 82                                 | 4,229,569                                 | 7,451,656                                   | 3,222,087  | 14,918,263                      | 25,776,696                   |
| Hawaii.....               | 4                         | 3                                  | 544,429                                   | 977,764                                     | 433,335  | 2,006,341                       | 3,466,680                    |
| Idaho.....                | 81                        | 57                                 | 390,477                                   | 742,278                                     | 351,801  | 1,628,839                       | 2,814,408                    |
| Illinois.....             | 411                       | 257                                | 6,387,018                                 | 11,406,413                                  | 5,019,395  | 23,239,799                      | 40,155,160                   |
| Indiana.....              | 241                       | 113                                | 2,408,522                                 | 3,566,468                                   | 1,157,946  | 5,361,290                       | 9,263,568                    |
| Iowa.....                 | 347                       | 250                                | 2,238,380                                 | 3,654,357                                   | 1,415,977  | 6,555,974                       | 11,327,816                   |
| Kansas.....               | 217                       | 147                                | 1,508,849                                 | 2,845,371                                   | 1,336,522  | 6,188,097                       | 10,692,176                   |
| Kentucky.....             | 76                        | 76                                 | 1,795,065                                 | 4,527,456                                   | 2,732,391  | 12,650,970                      | 21,859,128                   |
| Louisiana.....            | 55                        | 55                                 | 2,893,660                                 | 5,361,160                                   | 2,467,500  | 11,424,525                      | 19,740,000                   |
| Maine.....                | 202                       | 124                                | 878,995                                   | 1,467,328                                   | 588,333  | 2,723,982                       | 4,706,664                    |
| Maryland.....             | 23                        | 21                                 | 1,745,066                                 | 3,586,029                                   | 1,840,963  | 8,523,659                       | 14,727,704                   |
| Massachusetts.....        | 360                       | 133                                | 1,737,986                                 | 2,686,162                                   | 948,176  | 4,390,055                       | 7,585,408                    |
| Michigan.....             | 268                       | 192                                | 6,534,789                                 | 11,174,840                                  | 4,640,051  | 21,483,436                      | 37,120,408                   |
| Minnesota.....            | 195                       | 138                                | 1,901,453                                 | 3,539,231                                   | 1,637,778  | 7,582,912                       | 13,102,224                   |
| Mississippi.....          | 56                        | 54                                 | 1,307,511                                 | 3,369,570                                   | 2,062,059  | 9,547,333                       | 16,496,472                   |
| Missouri.....             | 150                       | 83                                 | 2,509,004                                 | 3,658,447                                   | 1,149,443  | 5,321,921                       | 9,195,544                    |
| Montana.....              | 47                        | 26                                 | 639,654                                   | 848,032                                     | 208,378  | 964,790                         | 1,667,024                    |
| Nebraska.....             | 183                       | 144                                | 1,408,303                                 | 2,337,589                                   | 929,286  | 3,302,594                       | 7,434,288                    |
| Nevada.....               | 19                        | 18                                 | 250,037                                   | 518,771                                     | 268,734  | 1,244,238                       | 2,149,872                    |
| New Hampshire.....        | 216                       | 151                                | 806,625                                   | 1,556,780                                   | 750,155  | 3,473,218                       | 6,001,240                    |
| New Jersey.....           | 305                       | 215                                | 3,859,009                                 | 7,110,152                                   | 3,251,143  | 15,052,792                      | 26,009,144                   |
| New Mexico.....           | 39                        | 35                                 | 632,167                                   | 1,397,103                                   | 764,936  | 3,541,654                       | 6,119,488                    |
| New York.....             | 99                        | 52                                 | 12,354,034                                | 17,229,381                                  | 4,875,347  | 22,572,857                      | 39,002,776                   |
| North Carolina.....       | 101                       | 94                                 | 3,824,889                                 | 8,972,786                                   | 5,147,897  | 23,834,763                      | 41,183,176                   |
| North Dakota.....         | 55                        | 49                                 | 501,851                                   | 925,478                                     | 423,627  | 1,961,393                       | 3,389,016                    |
| Ohio.....                 | 250                       | 98                                 | 6,156,653                                 | 12,954,794                                  | 6,798,141  | 31,475,393                      | 54,385,128                   |
| Oklahoma.....             | 70                        | 42                                 | 1,110,513                                 | 2,028,635                                   | 918,122  | 4,250,905                       | 7,344,976                    |
| Oregon.....               | 95                        | 64                                 | 844,925                                   | 1,490,301                                   | 645,376  | 2,988,091                       | 5,163,008                    |
| Pennsylvania.....         | 312                       | 249                                | 6,980,379                                 | 13,445,697                                  | 6,465,318  | 29,934,422                      | 51,722,544                   |
| Rhode Island.....         | 62                        | 33                                 | 413,881                                   | 762,974                                     | 349,093  | 1,616,301                       | 2,792,744                    |
| South Carolina.....       | 52                        | 44                                 | 1,640,609                                 | 3,866,790                                   | 2,226,181  | 10,307,218                      | 17,809,448                   |
| South Dakota.....         | 79                        | 56                                 | 450,370                                   | 799,081                                     | 348,711  | 1,614,532                       | 2,789,688                    |
| Tennessee.....            | 22                        | 21                                 | 2,317,457                                 | 5,478,692                                   | 3,161,235  | 14,636,518                      | 25,289,880                   |
| Texas.....                | 231                       | 209                                | 5,736,783                                 | 13,293,213                                  | 7,556,430  | 34,986,271                      | 60,451,440                   |
| Utah.....                 | 50                        | 25                                 | 365,880                                   | 632,090                                     | 266,210  | 1,232,552                       | 2,129,680                    |
| Vermont.....              | 157                       | 123                                | 500,483                                   | 1,224,854                                   | 724,371  | 3,353,838                       | 5,794,986                    |
| Virginia.....             | 69                        | 65                                 | 2,419,217                                 | 5,490,320                                   | 3,071,103  | 14,219,207                      | 24,568,824                   |
| Washington.....           | 94                        | 51                                 | 1,725,555                                 | 2,456,066                                   | 730,511  | 3,382,266                       | 5,844,088                    |
| West Virginia.....        | 41                        | 38                                 | 976,793                                   | 2,178,250                                   | 1,201,457  | 5,562,746                       | 9,611,656                    |
| Wisconsin.....            | 290                       | 192                                | 1,993,094                                 | 3,354,965                                   | 1,361,871  | 6,305,463                       | 10,894,968                   |
| Wyoming.....              | 21                        | 6                                  | 205,242                                   | 310,452                                     | 105,210  | 487,122                         | 841,680                      |
| Canal Zone.....           | 1                         | 0                                  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0                               | 0                            |
| Guam.....                 | 1                         | 1                                  | 32,305                                    | 125,566                                     | 93,261   | 431,798                         | 746,088                      |
| Puerto Rico.....          | 7                         | 7                                  | 159,014                                   | 1,999,504                                   | 1,840,490  | 8,521,469                       | 14,723,920                   |
| Virgin Islands.....       | 1                         | 1                                  | 48,050                                    | 64,198                                      | 16,148   | 74,765                          | 129,184                      |
| Grand total.....          | 6,565                     | 4,463                              | 122,113,404                               | 224,123,840                                 | 102,010,436  | 472,308,320                     | 816,083,488                  |

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Office of Education, Statistics of Public Libraries, 1962.

TABLE 2.—Tabulation for national inventory of library needs—Public libraries

## PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND SALARIES

| State                     | Number of libraries       |                                   | Professional staff in libraries not meeting standards |  |   |  |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
|                           | Total number of libraries | Number not meeting staff standard | 1962-63 actual number of professional staff           | Total number of professional staff required to meet standard | Gap   |  |
|                           |                           |                                   |   |  | Number of professional staff (difference between cols. 4 and 5) | Dollar gap at \$6,000 per staff member |
| (1)                       | (2)                       | (3)                               | (4)   | (5)  | (6)   | (7)                                    |
| Alabama.....              | 74                        | 45                                | 141   | 318  | 177   | \$1,062,000                            |
| Alaska.....               | 11                        | 2                                 | 2   | 7  | 5   | 30,000                                 |
| Arizona.....              | 38                        | 8                                 | 43  | 116  | 73  | 438,000                                |
| Arkansas.....             | 54                        | 40                                | 51  | 171  | 120   | 720,000                                |
| California.....           | 178                       | 54                                | 824   | 1,383  | 559   | 3,354,000                              |
| Colorado.....             | 92                        | 20                                | 42  | 95   | 53  | 318,000                                |
| Connecticut.....          | 191                       | 17                                | 30  | 55   | 25  | 150,000                                |
| Delaware.....             | 17                        | 3                                 | 57  | 74   | 17  | 102,000                                |
| District of Columbia..... | 1                         | 0                                 | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0                                      |
| Florida.....              | 116                       | 46                                | 134   | 288  | 154   | 924,000                                |
| Georgia.....              | 86                        | 53                                | 220   | 464  | 244   | 1,464,000                              |
| Hawaii.....               | 4                         | 1                                 | 50  | 66   | 16  | 96,000                                 |
| Idaho.....                | 70                        | 3                                 | 3   | 6  | 3   | 18,000                                 |
| Illinois.....             | 398                       | 74                                | 388   | 727  | 339   | 2,034,000                              |
| Indiana.....              | 241                       | 27                                | 121   | 189  | 68  | 408,000                                |
| Iowa.....                 | 327                       | 14                                | 62  | 82   | 20  | 120,000                                |
| Kansas.....               | 197                       | 11                                | 52  | 94   | 42  | 252,000                                |
| Kentucky.....             | 76                        | 46                                | 142   | 282  | 140   | 840,000                                |
| Louisiana.....            | 53                        | 48                                | 130   | 332  | 202   | 1,212,000                              |
| Maine.....                | 179                       | 6                                 | 7   | 14   | 7   | 42,000                                 |
| Maryland.....             | 23                        | 15                                | 89  | 208  | 119   | 714,000                                |
| Massachusetts.....        | 354                       | 36                                | 52  | 105  | 53  | 318,000                                |
| Michigan.....             | 264                       | 46                                | 146   | 402  | 256   | 1,536,000                              |
| Minnesota.....            | 183                       | 25                                | 118   | 184  | 66  | 396,000                                |
| Mississippi.....          | 57                        | 27                                | 76  | 121  | 45  | 270,000                                |
| Missouri.....             | 150                       | 42                                | 181   | 262  | 81  | 486,000                                |
| Montana.....              | 47                        | 7                                 | 15  | 26   | 11  | 66,000                                 |
| Nebraska.....             | 180                       | 9                                 | 36  | 71   | 35  | 210,000                                |
| Nevada.....               | 211                       | 4                                 | 1   | 24   | 17  | 102,000                                |
| New Hampshire.....        | 288                       | 82                                | 143   | 298  | 155   | 930,000                                |
| New Jersey.....           | 38                        | 20                                | 33  | 83   | 50  | 300,000                                |
| New Mexico.....           | 100                       | 19                                | 742   | 941  | 199   | 1,194,000                              |
| New York.....             | 101                       | 82                                | 160   | 567  | 407   | 2,442,000                              |
| North Carolina.....       | 52                        | 7                                 | 8   | 18   | 10  | 60,000                                 |
| North Dakota.....         | 249                       | 64                                | 268   | 866  | 598   | 3,588,000                              |
| Ohio.....                 | 67                        | 14                                | 67  | 116  | 49  | 294,000                                |
| Oklahoma.....             | 94                        | 11                                | 77  | 113  | 36  | 216,000                                |
| Oregon.....               | 303                       | 112                               | 484   | 870  | 386   | 2,316,000                              |
| Pennsylvania.....         | 61                        | 12                                | 14  | 36   | 22  | 132,000                                |
| Rhode Island.....         | 52                        | 36                                | 64  | 244  | 180   | 1,080,000                              |
| South Carolina.....       | 77                        | 6                                 | 13  | 20   | 7   | 42,000                                 |
| South Dakota.....         | 22                        | 18                                | 140   | 410  | 270   | 1,620,000                              |
| Tennessee.....            | 211                       | 95                                | 386   | 826  | 440   | 2,640,000                              |
| Texas.....                | 51                        | 8                                 | 38  | 74   | 36  | 216,000                                |
| Utah.....                 | 157                       | 2                                 | 2   | 6  | 4   | 24,000                                 |
| Vermont.....              | 67                        | 48                                | 125   | 331  | 206   | 1,236,000                              |
| Virginia.....             | 90                        | 21                                | 91  | 180  | 89  | 534,000                                |
| Washington.....           | 35                        | 16                                | 50  | 127  | 77  | 462,000                                |
| West Virginia.....        | 282                       | 22                                | 55  | 95   | 40  | 240,000                                |
| Wisconsin.....            | 21                        | 4                                 | 6   | 12   | 6   | 36,000                                 |
| Wyoming.....              | 1                         | 0                                 | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0                                      |
| Canal Zone.....           | 1                         | 1                                 | 1   | 8  | 7   | 42,000                                 |
| Guam.....                 | 7                         | 3                                 | 17  | 167  | 150   | 900,000                                |
| Puerto Rico.....          | 1                         | 1                                 | 1   | 4  | 3   | 18,000                                 |
| Virgin Islands.....       |                           |                                   |   |  |   |  |
| Grand total.....          | 6,318                     | 1,439                             | 6,205   | 12,583   | 6,378   | \$38,268,000                           |

TABLE 3.—Tabulation for national inventory of library needs—Public libraries

## EXPENDITURES

| State                     | Number of libraries       |   | Expenditures of libraries not meeting standards |   |   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
|                           | Total number of libraries | Number not meeting expenditure standard | Current expenditures for operation of libraries | Standard expenditure, at \$4.47 per capita served | Dollar gap (difference between cols. 4 and 5) |
|                           |                           |   |   |   |   |
| (1)                       | (2)                       | (3)                                     | (4)   | (5)   | (6)   |
| Alabama.....              | 75                        | 75                                      | \$1,755,992                                     | \$12,112,359                                      | \$10,356,367                                  |
| Alaska.....               | 26                        | 26                                      | 152,833   | 796,717   | 583,884                                       |
| Arizona.....              | 43                        | 43                                      | 1,346,766                                       | 4,918,252   | 3,571,486                                     |
| Arkansas.....             | 54                        | 54                                      | 1,266,428                                       | 6,731,646   | 5,465,218                                     |
| California.....           | 179                       | 145                                     | 35,690,576                                      | 63,868,959  | 28,178,383                                    |
| Colorado.....             | 95                        | 95                                      | 3,020,139                                       | 8,110,840   | 5,090,701                                     |
| Connecticut.....          | 199                       | 188                                     | 4,960,161                                       | 10,977,182  | 6,017,021                                     |
| Delaware.....             | 19                        | 18                                      | 949,089   | 2,957,740   | 2,008,651                                     |
| District of Columbia..... | 1                         | 1                                       | 3,013,137                                       | 3,414,883   | 401,746                                       |
| Florida.....              | 132                       | 132                                     | 4,685,387                                       | 14,858,762  | 10,173,375                                    |
| Georgia.....              | 88                        | 87                                      | 4,260,489                                       | 18,335,106  | 14,074,617                                    |
| Hawaii.....               | 4                         | 3                                       | 1,321,623                                       | 2,637,982   | 1,316,359                                     |
| Idaho.....                | 80                        | 80                                      | 665,151   | 2,379,000   | 1,713,849                                     |
| Illinois.....             | 412                       | 405                                     | 15,047,368                                      | 36,312,357  | 21,264,989                                    |
| Indiana.....              | 241                       | 235                                     | 8,931,211                                       | 18,125,236  | 9,194,025                                     |
| Iowa.....                 | 350                       | 350                                     | 4,184,814                                       | 11,681,773  | 7,496,959                                     |
| Kansas.....               | 216                       | 215                                     | 2,610,865                                       | 8,372,128   | 5,761,263                                     |
| Kentucky.....             | 76                        | 76                                      | 1,575,169                                       | 11,080,663  | 9,505,494                                     |
| Louisiana.....            | 55                        | 54                                      | 4,268,137                                       | 12,614,907  | 8,346,770                                     |



TABLE 3.—Tabulation for national inventory of library needs—Public libraries—Continued

## EXPENDITURES

| State               | Number of libraries       |   | Expenditures of libraries not meeting standards |   |   |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
|                     | Total number of libraries | Number not meeting expenditure standard | Current expenditures for operation of libraries | Standard expenditure, at \$4.47 per capita served | Dollar gap (difference between cols. 4 and 5) |
| (1)                 | (2)                       | (3)                                     | (4)   | (5)   | (6)   |
| Maine.....          | 203                       | 202                                     | \$940,701                                       | \$5,343,370                                       | \$4,402,669                                   |
| Maryland.....       | 23                        | 23                                      | 6,606,106                                       | 13,460,352  | 6,854,246                                     |
| Massachusetts.....  | 361                       | 341                                     | 9,776,819                                       | 20,882,302  | 11,105,483                                    |
| Michigan.....       | 268                       | 260                                     | 12,802,915                                      | 32,491,755  | 19,688,840                                    |
| Minnesota.....      | 198                       | 195                                     | 4,086,470                                       | 10,852,611  | 6,766,141                                     |
| Mississippi.....    | 60                        | 60                                      | 1,345,666                                       | 7,261,350   | 5,915,684                                     |
| Missouri.....       | 150                       | 149                                     | 7,537,075                                       | 16,655,547  | 9,118,472                                     |
| Montana.....        | 47                        | 47                                      | 901,643   | 2,700,631   | 1,798,988                                     |
| Nebraska.....       | 185                       | 185                                     | 1,421,115                                       | 5,729,209   | 4,308,094                                     |
| Nevada.....         | 19                        | 19                                      | 351,119   | 1,228,691   | 877,572                                       |
| New Hampshire.....  | 216                       | 214                                     | 1,060,309                                       | 4,782,621   | 3,722,312                                     |
| New Jersey.....     | 303                       | 278                                     | 8,866,520                                       | 22,747,501  | 13,880,981                                    |
| New Mexico.....     | 39                        | 38                                      | 735,142   | 3,284,030   | 2,548,888                                     |
| New York.....       | 101                       | 91                                      | 33,235,362                                      | 58,141,173  | 24,905,811                                    |
| North Carolina..... | 101                       | 100                                     | 3,691,200                                       | 20,719,745  | 17,028,545                                    |
| North Dakota.....   | 56                        | 55                                      | 446,569   | 1,726,000   | 1,279,431                                     |
| Ohio.....           | 250                       | 222                                     | 16,924,733                                      | 46,657,012  | 29,732,279                                    |
| Oklahoma.....       | 70                        | 70                                      | 1,293,075                                       | 6,990,848   | 4,697,773                                     |
| Oregon.....         | 96                        | 96                                      | 3,005,063                                       | 6,728,142   | 3,723,079                                     |
| Pennsylvania.....   | 313                       | 311                                     | 11,885,939                                      | 38,697,885  | 26,811,946                                    |
| Rhode Island.....   | 62                        | 62                                      | 1,307,896                                       | 3,773,590   | 2,465,694                                     |
| South Carolina..... | 52                        | 52                                      | 1,532,059                                       | 9,200,294   | 7,668,235                                     |
| South Dakota.....   | 79                        | 79                                      | 646,574   | 2,365,633   | 1,719,059                                     |
| Tennessee.....      | 22                        | 22                                      | 2,836,903                                       | 15,047,620  | 12,210,717                                    |
| Texas.....          | 223                       | 223                                     | 7,836,686                                       | 34,470,898  | 26,634,212                                    |
| Utah.....           | 51                        | 51                                      | 1,262,471                                       | 3,977,418   | 2,714,947                                     |
| Vermont.....        | 159                       | 159                                     | 503,180   | 2,999,000   | 2,495,820                                     |
| Virginia.....       | 68                        | 67                                      | 2,856,123                                       | 12,147,585  | 9,291,462                                     |
| Washington.....     | 94                        | 88                                      | 6,588,253                                       | 12,110,800  | 5,522,547                                     |
| West Virginia.....  | 41                        | 41                                      | 826,520   | 5,342,099   | 4,515,579                                     |
| Wisconsin.....      | 292                       | 284                                     | 6,866,606                                       | 14,442,905  | 7,576,299                                     |
| Wyoming.....        | 21                        | 21                                      | 551,291   | 1,376,866   | 825,575                                       |
| Canal Zone.....     | 1                         | 0                                       | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| Guam.....           | 1                         | 1                                       | 46,139  | 299,687   | 253,548                                       |
| Puerto Rico.....    | 7                         | 7                                       | 456,604   | 5,777,078   | 5,320,474                                     |
| Virgin Islands..... | 1                         | 1                                       | 87,718  | 127,000   | 39,282  |
| Grand total.....    | 6,578                     | 6,396                                   | 260,823,899                                     | 699,763,740                                       | 438,939,841                                   |

Mr. Speaker, the Library Services Act is scheduled to expire June 30 of this year, and I am today introducing legislation which will not only continue this important program but authorize its expansion to meet the obvious needs. In this connection, the legislation that I am introducing today would authorize grants to the States for library services under title I, \$60 million for the fiscal year 1967, \$80 million for fiscal year 1968, \$100 million for fiscal year 1969, \$120 million for fiscal year 1970 and \$150 million for each fiscal year thereafter.

H.R. 12133 would authorize under title II grants to the States for the purpose of constructing library facilities in the amount of \$75 million for fiscal year 1967, \$100 million for fiscal year 1968, \$125 million for each of the fiscal years 1969 and 1970 and \$100 million for fiscal year 1971 in a 5-year construction program.

Mr. Speaker, these amounts are modest in view of the urgent national need for construction of library facilities. In this connection, I would like to insert estimates of public library construction needs calculated as of June 30, 1966:

## PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

Projections based on reports from libraries serving 56 percent of the U.S. population having library service indicate that approximately 40.5 million square feet at an estimated cost of \$941 million is needed to provide adequate public library facilities as of June 30, 1966.

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## Estimated construction activity, 1965-69, under title II of LSCA

|                         | Number of project approvals | Total value (millions) | State and local matching funds (millions) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1965 <sup>1</sup> ..... | 363                         | \$99.6                 | \$69.8                                    |
| 1966.....               | 400                         | 130.0                  | 99.0                                      |
| 1967.....               | 500                         | 160.0                  | 130.0                                     |
| 1968.....               | 600                         | 210.0                  | 165.0                                     |
| 1969.....               | 700                         | 260.0                  | 200.0                                     |

<sup>1</sup> Actual budgeted figures.

## 1965 construction activity under title II, LSCA

|  | Number of projects | Population served (millions) | Square feet (millions) |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| New public libraries.....                            | 233                | 12.5                         | 3.6                    |
| Additions to existing public libraries.....          | 58                 | 5.1                          | 1.2                    |
| Remodeling and alteration of existing buildings..... | 72                 | 5.6                          | .6                     |
| Total.....   | 363                | 23.3                         | 5.4                    |

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12133 would add a new title to authorize grants to State library agencies in a 5-year program to develop cooperative library services and joint use of facilities which would involve public libraries, school libraries, higher education libraries, and research libraries in the States. It is felt that this program will assure maximum effective use of library resources and materials.

Authorizations for this new title would amount to \$5 million for fiscal year 1967, \$7.5 million for fiscal year 1968, \$10 million for fiscal year 1969, \$12.5 million for fiscal year 1970 and \$15 million for fiscal year 1971.

The concept of cooperative library services is based on the recognition that every person in the United States should have available to him, no matter where he is, library collections and services of high quality. No two people will need or want exactly the same kind of service. A person will need different kinds of services at various times in his life. At any given time, he may want more than one kind of service and material. Title III, in recognition of these needs, offers States the financial help in initiating the procedures to adapt library systems to better serve people.

In the development of coordinated services, the special purposes and functions of the various existing types of libraries—that is academic, public, school, special, and State—are recognized as essential. Title III will encourage and foster planning for such coordination of total services within the State.

Centralized planning may involve such matters as the development of cooperative purchase policies, interlibrary loan policies, and reciprocal borrowing arrangements. It will permit joint activities including such matters as centralized processing, equipment acquisition, film co-ops, inservice training, and rapid communication ranging from extended

telephone and TWX service to information retrieval.

I am advised that thus far, the closing of the boundaries that separate types of libraries has been limited; that, for example, a number of public libraries will initiate and supply a TWX system. But only in relatively few instances thus far have such plans included other types of libraries as well. Moreover, relatively few States have taken advantage of the broadest possible use of library resources that can result from the extensive application of these cooperative techniques which title III will encourage.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that effective action will be taken at an early date to extend the Library Services and Construction Act.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 12133

A bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1966".*

SEC. 2. Section 2(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", and to promote interlibrary cooperation".

SEC. 3. Section 101(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1957, and for each of the next six fiscal years the sum of \$7,500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, the sum of \$25,000,000, and for each of the next two fiscal years such sums as the Congress may determine," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "June 30, 1967, \$60,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$80,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$100,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$120,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and each fiscal year thereafter, \$150,000,000."

SEC. 4. Section 102 of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

SEC. 5. Section 103(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (4), by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6), and by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

"(5) provide assurances satisfactory to the Commissioner that expenditures made for library services in the State in any fiscal year from funds derived from the State will not be less than such expenditures in the preceding fiscal year, and that no funds will be provided for library services to any local library or library system under the plan for any fiscal year if the State library administrative agency determines that the amount expended, or to be expended, for such library or library system during a fiscal year from funds derived from local sources is less than such expenditures in the preceding fiscal year; and".

SEC. 6. (a) Section 104(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out "1963" both times it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "1966", and by striking out "section 203" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 103".

(b) Section 104(b) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Commissioner shall from time to time estimate the amount to which each State will be entitled under subsection (a) and the amount so estimated shall be paid in installments in advance or by way of reimbursement, after necessary adjustment on account of any previously made overpayment or underpayment."

(c) Section 104(d) of such Act is amended by striking out "(1)", by striking out "to be effective until July 1, 1957", and by striking out paragraph (2) of such subsection.

SEC. 7. Section 201 of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out "June 30, 1964, the sum of \$20,000,000 and for each of the next two fiscal years such sums as the Congress may determine," and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1967, \$75,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$100,000,000; for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970, \$125,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$100,000,000."

SEC. 8. Section 202 of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by striking out "but only in the case of a State allotment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964)".

SEC. 9. (a) Section 204(a) of the Library Services and Construction Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "From such allotment, there shall also be paid to each State for each such period the Federal share of the total of the sums expended by the State and its political subdivision during such period for administration of the plan of such States approved under section 203."

(b) Section 204(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after "in such installments" the following: "in advance or by way of reimbursement".

SEC. 10. The Library Services and Construction Act is amended by inserting after title II the following new title:

#### "TITLE III—INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION"

##### "Authorization of appropriations"

"SEC. 301. There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the sum of \$5,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$7,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, \$10,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$12,500,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$15,000,000; which shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Commissioner State plans for establishing and maintaining local, interlocal, regional, State, or interstate, cooperative networks of libraries."

##### "Allotments"

"SEC. 302. From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 301 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot \$10,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and \$40,000 to each of the other States, and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums as the population of the State bears to the population of the United States according to the most recent decennial census."

##### "Payments to States"

"SEC. 303. (a) From the allotments available therefor under section 302, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved under section 304 an amount, computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section, equal to the Federal share of the total sums expended by the State and its political subdivisions under such plan."

"(b) For the purposes of this section the Federal share for any State shall be 50 per centum of the sums expended under the plan: *Provided*, That the Federal share for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be 100 per centum."

##### "State plans for interlibrary cooperation"

"SEC. 304. (a) To be approved for purposes of this title a State plan for interlibrary cooperation must—

"(1) meet the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 103(a);

"(2) provide policies and objectives for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and

special libraries and special information centers for improved services of a supplementary nature to the special clientele served by each type of library or center;

"(3) provide appropriate allocation by participating agencies of the total costs of the system;

"(4) provide assurance that every local or other public agency in the State is accorded an opportunity to participate in the system;

"(5) provide criteria which the State agency shall use in evaluating applications for funds under this title and in assigning priority to project proposals; and

"(6) establish a statewide council which should be broadly representative of professional library interests and of library users which shall act in an advisory capacity to the State agency."

"(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan which meets the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section."

SEC. 11. (a) Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act is hereby redesignated as title IV.

(b) Sections 301 through 304 of the Library Services and Construction Act are hereby redesignated as sections 401 through 404.

(c) Section 402(d)(2) of such Act (as so designated by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out "or title II" and inserting in lieu thereof "title II or title III".

(d) Section 403 of such Act (as so designated by subsection (b)) is amended by striking out "or 202" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, or 302", by striking out "and section 203" and inserting in lieu thereof "203, and 303", and by striking out "or 202" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, or 302", by striking out "or 203", and inserting in lieu thereof ", 203, or 303", by striking out "or 201" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 201, or 301", and by striking out "and 202" and inserting in lieu thereof ", 202, and 302".

(e) Section 404 of such Act (as so designated by subsection (b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) The term, 'interlibrary cooperation' means the establishment and operation of systems or networks of libraries, including State libraries, school libraries, college and university libraries, public libraries, and special libraries, working together to provide more effective and more economical services to all library users. Such systems may be designed to serve a community, a metropolitan area, a region within a State, or may serve a statewide or multistate area."

#### REINSTATING EXCISE TAXES

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to indicate my hearty support of President Johnson's proposal to reinstate excise taxes on selective items reduced by act of Congress on January 1 of this year. The recent budgetary requirements resulting from the demands of our defense and domestic efforts make this action both necessary and wise. From the standpoint of the consumer, the reduction of excise taxes has not produced the price stability which was hoped for and promised. Under the circumstances, these revenues should be returned to the Treasury where they serve a far more useful purpose.

In connection with President Johnson's request for a reinstatement of the



excise tax reduction on automobiles and telephones in order to provide added resources necessary in the next year's budget, I urgently recommend that this Congress consider the reinstatement of the 8 percent excise tax on automobile parts and accessories. The repeal of this tax took place on January 1, 1966. This excise tax reduction does not apply to equipment factory installed by automobile manufacturers. It applies only to those automobile parts and equipment installed by automobile dealers. This reduction of the excise tax discriminates against factory-installed equipment and provides dealers with an unfair competitive advantage in this area of business activity.

Since more and more of the automobile parts manufacturing business is being transferred to Canada under recent agreements approved by Congress, it seems to me totally unfair to provide Canadian automobile parts manufacturers with special competitive advantages particularly since tax revenues are so urgently needed.

The reinstatement of the tax on automobile parts and accessories would increase tax revenues by a quarter of a billion dollars or more each year and would help considerably in meeting those obligations resulting from the current budget needs.

#### THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSED DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL INTERSTATE PASSENGER TRAIN OPERATIONS OF THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission which are currently being held at the State House, Boston, Mass., in the matter of the proposed discontinuance of all interstate passenger train operations by petition of the trustees of the New Haven Railroad. I have registered strong protest to this petition with Commissioner William H. Tucker, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and would like to point out to Members of this Congress the great need for passenger service in the New England area and the necessity of continuance of the New Haven Railroad. The failure of the New Haven line can only be attributed to gross mismanagement, improper handling of funds, poor service, dirty trains, late trains, cold trains in the wintertime, and a complete lack of imagination by those charged with the responsibility of providing proper service. The Interstate Commerce Commission must turn down this petition and, further, should thoroughly investigate the entire operation of the New Haven for a complete

reappraisal and recommended maintenance of this much-needed service.

Mr. Richard D. Grant, author, of the American Public Service Bureau at 101 Tremont Street, Boston, made the following comments in his recent newsletter:

I'd be more interested if President Johnson would recommend legal changes that would prevent buccaneers, like the crew that wrecked our New England railroads, from moving into a wholesome community and scuttling it.

At the moment several defendants, in a case involving the Boston & Maine, are waiting disposition of appeals of convictions for offenses that are trifling, compared with the harm done to the people of New England by the murder of the mismanaged Boston & Maine and New Haven systems. Which is worse, a petty conversion of assets to personal gain, or the calculated ruin of an agency essential to the well-being of an entire regional area? Before Patrick B. McGinnis and associates moved into control of the New Haven Railroad through a vicious proxy fight, an ICC examiner had virtually accused this group of wrecking the Norfolk & Southern Railway for their own personal enrichment. In Washington, which yawns from one day's headlines to another's, this castigation had no practical value as far as keeping McGinnis out of the New Haven was concerned.

The inadequacy of punishment for business conspiracies is one of the things that makes these railroad swindles inviting. President Johnson might look for a way to get at all who make them possible.

This would include members of the boards of directors, the dummies who concur in the decisions of ringleaders, knowing their significance and purpose. If I get control of a railroad corporation through a proxy battle, substitute a working majority of my cronies as directors and then proceed to run the carrier into the ground through unconscionable payoffs to myself and my associates, I ought to be called strictly to account but so should the bums on the board that allowed me to do it. If the President could do something to curb this management evil, he would be helping his country but he won't get any cheers from my side of the aisle if he simply puts another yes-man in the Cabinet—somebody who can't tell a caboose from a roundhouse.

How good was the New Haven? As most people in this area know, the New Haven Railroad went through the wringer under section 77 of the National Bankruptcy Act about 25 years ago and was reorganized in 1948 under the presidency of the late Frederic C. Dumaine, long a power in the world of finance. The Dumaine management set to work at once to improve the physical condition of the railroad, spending \$69.3 million over a period of little more than 5 years for new equipment and betterments, and approximately \$10 million for rebuilding 400 miles of New Haven roadbed. The program of rehabilitation, begun under the elder Dumaine, was carried forward by his son and successor as president, Frederic C. Dumaine Jr., but it came to an abrupt end in 1954 when, after a tooth-and-nail proxy fight, Dumaine was deposed. The same crowd that had gone through the Norfolk & Southern not long before, took over the New Haven management and began to run it the McGinnis way.

Nobody who lives in New Haven territory or has used its facilities needs to be told what happened after that. McGinnis, unable to keep his promises, was bounced and given the B. & M. presidency as a consolation.

That was a bad day for the B. & M. However, there is a legend based upon the familiar premise that if you can lie convincingly and repeat your falsehood often enough, you

eventually will find people who believe it, that the era of good New Haven management under the Dumaines, following the reorganization, was purely coincidental; that it was not the result of Dumaine skill and purpose and that the New Haven would have gone broke anyway when it did, even if "Buck" Dumaine had stayed on as president. If you want to believe such a thing you will have to write off the admitted competence of Pat McGinnis as a connoisseur of railroad values. Pat never was a fellow to waste time fighting over a dead horse.

This story needs no fictional narrator nor biographer to tell the truth. It is told by the figures obtainable from the annual reports of the New Haven for the period the carrier was being run by the Dumaine management.

For the 5 years and 5 months of this period, beginning in 1948, the New Haven had total operating revenues of \$855,231,484. Net income during the same period was \$34,058,000, during which time \$5,262,689 was set aside for sinking fund requirements. Average earnings per share on preferred stock for 5 years were \$12 per year. Paid out in preferred dividends for 2 1/4 years was \$10,622,574.

Notwithstanding a constant program of improvement of service and equipment, the Dumaines brought about a reduction in New Haven funded debt of \$50,648,800, thus saving \$1,895,000 in annual interest charges.

Dumaine management brought into the treasury a total of \$27,600,000 through sales of scrap, land and obsolete buildings—capital that might have been realized long before by energetic management. They completed 100-percent dieselization, introduced the "piggy-back" trailer as a spur to new business, bought 40 new Budd passenger cars, conceived and built the fabulously successful Route 128 suburban station and, when the McGinnis proxy fight stopped everything cold, had 100 new air-conditioned passenger cars on order. The only thing overlooked above is the Terminal Market, planned and developed by Dumaines in the Massachusetts Avenue-Southampton Street area, long since allowed to go by the board.

Wouldn't you like to have a railroad like that to ride on and to ship your freight on today?

Mr. Speaker, Richard D. Grant is highly qualified to make this appraisal of the New Haven situation having served as commissioner for 5 years in the department of public utilities commission, State House, Boston, and as a prominent attorney and news analyst, knows this subject very well. His summation of the failure of the New Haven Railroad to operate, clearly indicates that a railroad can survive in the New England area with properly dedicated management interested in bringing a vibrant, successful passenger and freight service to the area. I respectfully urge every Member of Congress to join myself and persons in New England dependent upon their service in our efforts to maintain the passenger and freight rail service.

#### LOOKING AT MARBLE GORGE THROUGH THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times is to be commended for yesterday's editorial, "Choice for Grand Canyon," which effectively destroys the Department of Interior proposal to invest more than a quarter-billion dollars from the U.S. Treasury in construction of a hydroelectric dam at Marble Gorge on the Colorado River.

The Times correctly depicts the ruinous effect of the Interior project on the natural beauty of the Grand Canyon. The newspaper also emphasizes that the objective of the hydroplant—pumping water into central Arizona—would be served more efficiently through the use of coal-fired steamplants. Built and operated without Federal subsidy, these generating stations would not only create more tax revenues for the National, State, and local governments, but would also benefit Indians on reservations underlain with coal. Tribes would collect royalties from mining operations and at the same time find employment opportunities not now open to them.

I ask particularly that Members of Congress representing constituencies far removed from the Grand Canyon area note carefully the observations of this editorial. Through such newspaper comment, our citizenry in our own part of the country will come to understand that the Nation as a whole—not just populations within the immediate periphery of a Federal hydroelectric complex—have abiding concern about such proposals as Marble Gorge.

First, there is the very important realization that what Uncle Sam would invest in such an expensive absurdity comes from taxpayers all, not just the comparative few who would benefit from the project. Nor should any one of us be willing to accept the deliberate debilitation of the economy of any segment of the population by permitting extravagant bureaucratic capture of a private business function.

Residents of coal-producing areas of my State can appreciate the Indians' stake in the Marble Gorge versus steam-electric issues, Mr. Speaker. Three giant steam-powered electric plants in the 22d Congressional District will bring new economic potential to us, and—but for the threat of subsidized competition by the Federal Government in another power-consuming market—the fourth such facility would be a certainty.

Finally, the beauty of God's natural expositions and paintings along the twisting route of the Colorado River was not designed for the exclusivity of our friends in the West. The legacy must be preserved for perpetual sharing by everyone who may find it possible to enjoy the spiritual and cultural fruits of the magnificent display. If there still be some among us willing to sacrifice the natural grandeur for whatever materialistic advantage the hydroelectric dam may seem to offer, rational deliberation by the entire Congress is in order. And, as the Times concludes, the "choice seems clear."

I include the editorial in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CHOICE FOR GRAND CANYON

The Johnson administration faces a decision that will critically affect the beauty and

natural quality of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Under serious consideration in the Interior Department is a proposal to spend \$239 million to build a dam across the canyon at Marble Gorge. At the dam itself, the canyon would be flooded to a depth of 300 feet, and a portion of the steep, spectacularly beautiful canyon walls would be below water for a distance of more than 50 miles.

If this dam is built, it will destroy irreplaceable scenic and archeological values (though not in the national park or monument). It might therefore be supposed that the arguments for building it are exceptionally strong. In fact, they are not. The dam is intended to generate electric power which would pump water into central Arizona as part of a huge water diversion and irrigation plan; some of the power would be sold to help finance the plan. But a strong argument can be made to show that power generated by a plant that burned coal would be cheaper. It would also prevent the large loss of water that occurs from evaporation of a dam-created reservoir. This has already proved a serious problem at Glen Canyon Dam, built a few years ago on the Colorado at the cost of some of the finest canyon scenery in the world.

Many engineers, remembering Grand Coulee, Hoover, Bonneville, and other monuments to their professional skill, have a romantic attachment to huge dams; but the truth is that it is becoming constantly harder to find sound reasons to build larger hydroelectric dams on new sites in the United States. Most of the good sites have already been used. Thermal plants can in many cases do the job cheaper for the immediate future; nuclear energy and solar energy will do it cheaper in the longer future.

Only public and congressional protests stopped the original Interior Department plan to build not one but two additional dams. The other, much larger and more costly, and one that would have flooded part of Grand Canyon National Monument, was to have been at Bridge Canyon; but it has been indefinitely postponed by the Budget Bureau. If both these dams were built, the magnificent Colorado River, creator of the canyon and for more than 7 million years its natural master, would become man's slowed, submissive servant.

If the Johnson administration clings stubbornly to the Interior Department's initial preference for a hydroelectric dam at Marble Gorge, it faces a long fight that will delay work on the central Arizona project indefinitely. If it proposes a coal-burning plant that would leave the Grand Canyon unimpaired, it would almost certainly gain congressional approval in 1966. For an administration that prides itself on not being doctrinaire, the choice seems clear.

#### THE OPPOSITION PARTY'S APPRAISAL OF THE STATE OF THE UNION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, last night history was made once again in the Old Supreme Court and Senate Chamber here in the Capitol. For the first time since the founding of our country, the opposition party gave its appraisal of the state of the Union to the American people over nationwide television and radio. Under permission granted, I include at this point in the

RECORD the address entitled "The State of the Union—A Republican Appraisal," delivered from the U.S. Capitol on January 17, 1966, by the Honorable EVERETT DIRKSEN, minority leader of the U.S. Senate, and the Honorable GERALD R. FORD, minority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives:

#### THE STATE OF THE UNION—A REPUBLICAN APPRAISAL

(By Senator DIRKSEN)

Fellow citizens, I am Senator DIRKSEN, of Illinois, Republican floor leader in the U.S. Senate. With me on this program will be Congressman FORD, of Michigan, Republican floor leader in the U.S. House of Representatives. Each of us will have about 14 minutes to discuss the state of the Union. That is a short time for a gigantic task.

The President has a mandate under the Constitution to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, together with his recommendations. We have no such mandate. We do believe we have a duty as elected representatives to present our views. Time will permit only a few basic highlights.

We are the legatees of a great, strong land. We received it from those who were here before us. The state of our land is too often measured in material terms—jobs, income, gross product, services, and goods. Actually it embraces much more. It includes the national mood, our capacity to live together, and our prestige. It includes our leadership of the free world, our relations with other lands, our respect for law, our devotion to peace, and our willingness to sacrifice even as others have done before us. It includes reason and realism in a world of tumult and confusion.

We are not only in this world but of it, and we shall be for ages to come.

Consider then our ties and relations with other lands. Twenty-one years ago, we pioneered the United Nations. Since then, we have developed regional groups throughout the world for specific purposes. We believed it would aid the cause of peace and tranquility and freedom.

In pursuit of these high purposes, we spent more than \$120 billion of your money on foreign aid. We hoped that if we supplied the tools, other nations would supply the men on freedom's frontier. We fulfilled our pledges. They did so only in part and too often with ill grace.

Where needed, we supplied manpower also. The first feeble cries of "Yanki, go home" have become a chorus. Our prestige on the world thermometer of good will has dropped fast and far. Our billions have gained little respect, and even less appreciation. Every continent has its fevers and turmoil.

Two things are needed. The first is a careful, precise audit to see where our fleeting dollars went and what they really accomplished. The second, is a sustained and expert scrutiny of every estimate for foreign aid to determine how the aid requested will be used and whether there will be dividends in the form of good will and real devotion to peace and freedom. To accept less would be an injustice to the charity and sacrificial spirit of the American people.

Consider now the horsemen of despair who ride over the world—the population explosion, hunger, and poverty. They constitute a crisis already on our doorstep. We pay farmers to produce less. Industry forever seeks ways to produce more at less cost. Meanwhile, births continue to grow and hunger stalks many areas of the world. Each year, the world gains 65 million persons. The number will grow. So will hunger. Can peace and hunger coexist?

Ages ago, Isaiah wrote, "And it shall come to pass, that when they shall be hungry, they shall fret themselves, and curse their King and their God." American agriculture is



geared to high production. Better to pay for abundance than for scarcity.

In a few years, Red China will have 800 million people. Leaders can survive only when the urgent creature needs of the people are met. The ugly heads of aggression and conquest vanish when there is no need for new domains. Surely, within the genius of American enterprise, the way can be found for the produce of our fruited plains to reach the empty bellies of the world. The signs of trouble are already written in the firmament and there is no time to lose. This too with its vast potential impact on our future involves the state of the Union.

Consider now the grim struggle in which we are involved in Asia. Let us be crystal clear. Vietnam is not our war. But we pledged ourselves to help a small nation. Our word was given. We are there to keep our word.

For more than 90 years, Cambodia, Laos, and Indochina were under French tutelage. The Viet Minh—the north half—rebelled. It was a long, bloody struggle. The French were defeated. The conflict ended with an accord signed at Geneva. Laos and Cambodia achieved their independence. Indochina was divided in half with a nonmilitary zone between.

Our country did not sign that accord. But we had an interest. Hundreds of millions of your money was spent to aid the French. But it also involved our defense perimeter and our security. We pledged ourselves to aid Vietnam in preserving her integrity and independence.

Accordingly we were permitted to keep military advisers there. At first it was but a few hundred. Gradually the number grew into thousands. Today it approaches 200,000. It has become a grim, bloody, and costly business.

It is a war but not of our making. Young men with gay hearts go forth to Vietnam and lifeless young men in wooden boxes return. They fought, bled, died in the heat and mud of the jungles. All this is 12,000 miles from home. For a long time it seemed remote. But no longer. We become grimly aware that we are fighting a war to help a small land, so many of whose people can neither read nor write.

Eighteen months ago Congress enacted a joint resolution giving support and approval to the President as Commander in Chief to take all necessary steps including the use of force to repel attack on our forces and prevent further aggression. That resolution is still in effect. In both Houses of Congress the vote was 504 to 2. Every Republican present voted for it.

But as complications develop and the choice becomes guns or butter or both, groups and individuals become increasingly vocal. Let's get out. We must stay in. We must bomb Hanoi. We must not bomb. We must step up. We must hold back. We must negotiate. We must not negotiate.

To retreat and get out would be deemed a confession that we are a paper tiger. What a propaganda weapon that would be in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere.

To forsake our pledges would shatter confidence in us and further diminish our prestige.

To negotiate from weakness would mean defeat before we ever reach the negotiation table.

So what? Is there then a rational course to follow? I believe so. Let the peace efforts continue. Who can object to any honorable effort to secure peace where young blood is involved. Let the military effort continue. It demonstrates our determination to keep our word. Let it be intensified if necessary as sound military judgment dictates. There is, after all, no substitute for victory. Let the objective be kept crystal clear at all times, and that is guaranteed freedom and independence for the Vietnamese. How else could

we keep faith with the young dead? How else do we redeem our word? How else do we regain our prestige? How else do we maintain our leadership in the free world? All this is part of the state of the Union.

#### THE STATE OF THE UNION—A REPUBLICAN APPRAISAL

(By Congressman GERALD R. FORD, Republican, of Michigan)

We are assembled tonight in a historic chamber—a chamber that has echoed the thunderous debate and vigorous dissent of some of our country's greatest leaders.

Daniel Webster here proclaimed the immortal words, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

As a minority party, it is our task to carry the torch of dissent responsibly and constructively.

Tonight we look forward, not backward. Our people are restless and impatient with problems too long unsolved and too often compounded by bad laws and bureaucratic failings.

The Congress turns in 1966, as in the past, to its part in the always unfinished task of making America united, strong, and free.

These goals in their present setting point particularly to three types of problems in domestic policy: How to increase jobs and output without inflation; how to move ahead toward equality for all citizens; and how to improve government and its services.

While there are courses of action that strike at each of these problems, there is a common remedy that affects all three—education.

The problem of unemployment is particularly the problem of the young, inexperienced, unskilled person of inadequate schooling.

More and better schooling will reduce racial tensions and speed the Negro's economic and social progress.

Improved education will help to solve the problems of government by enlightening both the electors and the elected.

We believe every youth must be encouraged to pursue his education as far as his talents will take him.

Dropouts must be encouraged to go back to school for an education or training to fit their ability.

Curriculums must be enriched.

People already working should be given the chance to retrain and upgrade their skills and earning power.

Vocational rehabilitation for the handicapped must be expanded.

This cannot, and should not, be done by the Federal Government alone. But, there is much that the National Government can do to promote this effort without the heavy hand of Federal control.

For example, the Congress should ease the financial burden of going to college.

The door of education must be opened wide.

Therefore, we propose a Federal income tax credit for college students and their parents.

#### COMPASSION WITH COMPETENCE

We must liberate the war on poverty from waste, controversy, and the bad odor of political bossism.

We must combine compassion with competence. This Nation can afford what is necessary to help the less fortunate among us to help themselves. The children of the poor must have the highest priority. How many of the poor have actually received any of the twenty-three hundred million taxpayers' dollars from the present war on poverty? Tragically, very few.

The poor themselves must have an important role in policy decisions at the community level. The States should be partners in this war on poverty. It is time that

the poverty fighters stopped fighting each other.

Republicans will offer specific proposals to redirect this program to achieve its goals without waste, scandal, and bureaucratic infighting. Without such changes, the good will fall with the bad under the fiscal pressures created by Vietnam and the massive new domestic spending programs.

America has long waged the most effective war on poverty in history through the genius of private enterprise cooperating with Government.

We urge the enactment of the Republican proposed Human Investment Act to bring private enterprise more effectively to bear on the problem of creating productive jobs for the poor. Through a 7-percent tax credit, this measure will encourage business and labor to employ and train people with limited skills and education.

#### EXECUTIVE REFORM

The executive branch of the Federal Government needs reform—not presidential re-patching or piecemeal creation of new departments.

The proliferation of Federal programs, compounded by the mass production of laws in the last session of Congress, demands the attention of our people.

There are now 42 separate Federal agencies involved in education programs alone. There are at least 252 welfare programs today, including 52 separate Federal economic aid programs, 57 job training programs, and 65 Federal programs to improve health. In the 10 years since the second Hoover Commission made its report, during 5 Democratic-controlled Congresses, employees on the Federal payroll have increased 175,000 and Federal expenditures have increased by \$57 billion.

The executive branch has become a bureaucratic jungle. The time has come to explore its wild growth and cut it back.

We urge a new independent bipartisan commission, patterned after the two distinguished Hoover Commissions, to recommend substantial reforms in the executive branch of our Government.

#### COST OF LIVING

To achieve a healthy and steady economic growth there must be price stability. Today this national goal is seriously endangered by the threat of inflation. The Eisenhower dollar is now worth 90 cents.

The cost of living is 2 percent higher than it was a year ago. At the current level of consumer spending, this price rise is the equivalent of a secret sales tax that silently steals some \$8 billion annually from the pockets of the American people.

Inflationary policies of the President have a major impact on the cost of living. This administration uses a double standard. With one hand it creates upward pressure on prices and with the other bludgeons workers and businessmen for responding to that pressure. The real villain in this piece is the administration which will increase the cost of the Federal Government by \$26 billion in a 2-year period.

The most direct and effective weapon the National Government has to halt inflation is to curb Federal spending. This requires the President and the Congress to set priorities. It is imperative that the President in his budget classify his spending proposals according to necessity and urgency. If he fails to do so, we call upon the Democrats in Congress to join us in eliminating, reducing, or deferring low priority items.

We learn now that expenditures in this fiscal year will be at least \$8 billion more than we were told a year ago. Congress and the people have not been given a straightforward and realistic assessment of our Federal budget problems. Republicans intend to give the President's budget a searching examination.

Whatever is needed—really needed—for national security must be provided. Urgent domestic programs that truly help the needy, that contribute to real economic growth, that significantly advance the cause of equal opportunity, need not be sacrificed. Applying these tests, Republicans believe the \$55 billion which the President will propose for nonmilitary spending can be and must be reduced.

#### TAXES

How many Americans know that the laws passed last year, supposedly reducing taxes, actually impose a net increase in Federal taxes for 1966 of \$3½ billion? The President now advocates additional tax burdens to finance added costs both at home and abroad. With prudent restraint on spending, we believe no new taxes are now needed.

#### AGRICULTURE

The farm parity ratio in 1965 was below the level of 5 years ago. At home, we seek a free and prosperous agriculture by encouraging the operation of a healthy market economy. We will continue to resist administration efforts to artificially depress the market prices of farm commodities and to control the American farmers.

World population increases are adding a new dimension to the problems of American agriculture and demand new thinking. For our overseas programs, we urge the extension of Public Law 480, the Eisenhower food for peace program, and we urge the enactment of legislation, already introduced by 65 Republicans in the House, to establish a bipartisan United States-World Food Study and Coordinating Commission, in order to begin immediately the vital task of closing the growing food gap on our planet.

#### POLITICAL REFORMS

We were surprised and pleased that the President touched on the subject of reform of political campaigns and elections. His recommendations do not go far enough.

Ways must be found to eliminate vote fraud, curb the cost of political campaigns, and expand the franchise. Republicans will propose—

To guard against abuses in the raising and use of political funds;

To raise the ceiling on political expenditures to realistic levels;

To bar effectively political contributions from corporations and unions; and

To require meaningful reporting of political contributions and expenditures.

#### STATES OF THE UNION

Our Nation has thrived on the diversity and distribution of powers so wisely embedded in the Constitution. The administration believes in centralized authority, ignoring and bypassing and undermining State responsibilities in almost every law that is passed. As a result, our constitutional structure is today in dangerous disrepair. The States of the Union form a vital cornerstone of our Federal system, and the headlong plunge toward centralization of power in Washington must be halted.

All of us here tonight salute the gallant fight of Senator DIRKSEN against the repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and for the reapportionment amendment.

We urge Congress to enact a system of tax sharing, long advocated by Republicans, to return to the States a fixed percentage of the personal income tax without Federal controls. Funds from this source will lighten the load of local taxation, spur solution of vexing urban problems, and revitalize programs in education, health, and welfare at the local level.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Changes in the system of unemployment compensation are needed, particularly to provide standby protection against the contingency of a substantial rise in the number of workers without jobs. We support the con-

structive suggestions worked out by the State unemployment compensation administrators to meet this problem. We oppose the administration's bill that would substitute Federal judgment for State determination in matters such as standards and benefits in this program.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

Making real for all Americans the equality to which this Nation is committed remains an urgent national concern. Recent progress is encouraging, but not enough. No citizen should be satisfied merely with the expectation of a better tomorrow. It is only right to expect that the Constitution of the United States be put in force everywhere now.

The Congress has enacted four civil rights acts since 1957. There now is need to review these laws, and especially tighten those designed to prevent violence and intimidation of citizens who exercise their constitutional rights.

Hesitant administration of existing laws has made them less effective than they should be. The President has even failed to make the Community Relations Service the effective instrument which Congress intended it to be. Leaderless for half of last year, shunted off to an ambiguous position in the wrong Federal agency, this potentially valuable Service has suffered from neglect.

Let us make it clear to all—there cannot be two kinds of justice, one for whites, another for Negroes. Nor can there be tolerance of riots, looting, violence, and disorder. These impede the progress sought by the overwhelming majority of Americans.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S CHALLENGE

Last week the President chided Americans who believe, as I do, that we cannot fight a war 10,000 miles away without setting priorities at home. He asked: "Whom will they sacrifice—the poor?"

Our answer is a resounding "No."

We will not sacrifice poor people.

We will sacrifice poor programs, poorly conceived and poorly carried out.

We will sacrifice poor administrators.

We will sacrifice poor arithmetic in public accounting.

Any sacrifices we call for, cannot be compared with those being made by 190,000 Americans in Vietnam.

And what of the sacrifices of their families at home, who share inequally in the promises of the Great Society? We urge more adequate housing and benefits for our fighting men and their families. We urge a new GI bill of rights of veterans. We will not sacrifice their future.

Nor will we sacrifice the future of millions of Americans whose lifetime savings and modest pensions are being nibbled away by inflation.

We are outnumbered 2 to 1 in this Congress. But we will continue to speak out for the things in which we believe. We will not sacrifice the ideals that make us Republicans.

We will never sacrifice the sacred right, and the sacred value to our country, of loyal dissent.

This is our duty to all Americans.

#### A TRULY GREAT SOCIETY

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, last week the Chattanooga News-Free Press carried an editorial that is worth careful note. The editorial deals with a recent

speech made by my very able colleague, Congressman BILL BROCK, of Tennessee, who describes the necessary ingredients of a truly Great Society. Congressman Brock's point is well taken; that all solutions to America's problems do not lie in Washington, and that local governments and private groups must be allowed to do their jobs. I feel that each of us would do well to give careful thought to Congressman Brock's proposals.

The editorial referred to follows:

#### WORTHY OF THOUGHT

If the American people needed any reminder of the greater centralization of power in Washington and the rapid growth of new programs to increase the dependency of the people on the Federal Government, often in direct disregard for the Constitution's division and limitation of powers and reservation of rights and responsibilities to the States and to the people, President Lyndon B. Johnson's state of the Union address this week certainly gave adequate warning. In the light of this trend, Representative BILL BROCK presented a rather unusual speech to the local Rotary Club this week, in which he called for the facing of some clear facts and some new approaches that deserve consideration.

A truly Great Society, Representative Brock said, has many sources of strength, not just a centralized government. He mentioned numerous private organizations ranging from churches to charities to unions. Representative Brock was generous toward his liberal political opponents by saying many of them, in advancing big government, are genuinely concerned about the problems of society and simply are seeking to solve them by centralized power. Many of the honest intellectuals of liberal persuasion, however, are beginning to admit that in some instances governmental action has merely institutionalized rather than solved our problems, the Congressman said.

He mentioned welfare programs that in some cases have reared three and four generations of dependents rather than providing a launching pad for individual independence. He noted aid to education that is being accompanied by stultifying controls. He mentioned socialized housing and urban renewal programs that have destroyed more low-cost housing than they have created. He mentioned aid to seekers of higher education that is far less productive and has far higher delinquencies than private programs.

Representative Brock said there are distinct problems and he urged action toward their solution—but through private institutions with diversified leadership and control, and through healthier local government.

Naturally, financial ability is involved in both. When government takes half the earnings of free enterprise, both incentive to earn more and availability of funds for local application are reduced. When Federal Government imposes high taxation, and over-spends even that, local communities are left with less to draw on for independent action.

On the local governmental level, Representative Brock got into two areas he recognized as political minefields. One is the proposition of consolidated schools for counties and communities that have only small schools though larger ones are better able to provide advanced subjects that are essential in modern education if our children are to have the opportunities that are needed. The other is county consolidation so some of Tennessee's 95 counties that can hardly support local governmental functions might be made stronger by union with others.

Another proposition Representative Brock made was for use of the Federal Government's highly effective tax collection system to gather funds for local government, with



Tennessee, for example, deciding what percentage of taxation it should add to Federal income tax take, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service collecting it and returning it to the State with no strings attached. As a matter of principle, we would much prefer State and local taxation completely independent from the Federal taxing operation, maintaining an absolute separation of central and local governmental powers as the Constitution provides. But as a practical matter, we must admit that the likelihood of a major redress of constitutional balance of powers is not likely.

Representative Brock's remarks called attention to evidence that centralized Washington power is not the solution to everything, that independent agencies and local governments have a real challenge and that there are new approaches to be studied.

His suggestions will not bring immediate changes and magic solutions, but they are thought provoking and of constructive intent.

#### PARTNERSHIP WITH EUROPE NEEDS DEFINITION

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, in these troubled times, with American boys fighting and dying in a strange distant jungle war and others at worldwide stations, all Americans are concerned about the future. They deserve full definition of our foreign policy objectives.

The late President Kennedy spoke of partnership with a united Europe as the eventual goal of our policy. Whether partnership was to mean anything more than informal arrangements between nation-states was not clear. President Johnson too has used the term partnership, but here again the meaning was not spelled out.

In an effort to get a definition, I addressed a letter recently to Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The reply, reprinted below, suggests that partnership, as used by the administration, is little more than a vague generality. Obviously, nothing beyond the traditional alliances between nation-states is contemplated. And yet Mr. Rusk himself has stated on several occasions that there is no national solution to our most important world problems. Perhaps, and here I speak hopefully, the President and other members of the administration will define our foreign policy goals in greater detail in the near future.

Certainly, a clear definition which sets forth long-range objectives worthy of the tremendous sacrifices being made in Vietnam would lift the spirits of the American people.

Here is the text of my request and the State Department response:

NOVEMBER 24, 1965.

HON. DEAN RUSK,  
Secretary of State, State Department,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In studying the future course of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, I find ever-increasing use of the term "partnership," both here and abroad.

Although well understood in law as applied to business relations among certain individuals, there is nowhere to be found a formal or authoritative definition of it as applied to political relations among nations.

Since a future partnership between the United States and a united Europe is one of our official policies, it would seem that we should also have an official definition of this term. Is it an institution such as NATO or just a treaty uncomplemented with institutions?

Allied to this matter is the question of merging of national sovereignty. Our policy of encouraging European union implies a merging of national sovereignty there—and I understand that the constitutions of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands actually provide for such merging.

What is our position with respect to merging our sovereignty with Europe or even with all nations in the United Nations? If such a position does not exist, is the Department doing or sponsoring research on this?

Sincerely yours,

PAUL FINDLEY,  
Representative in Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., December 10, 1965.  
HON. PAUL FINDLEY,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FINDLEY: I have been requested to reply to your letter of November 24, 1965, to the Secretary, in which you request a definition of the term "partnership" when used to describe U.S. policy toward Europe. You also inquire about our position on the merging of our sovereignty with that of other nations.

The Atlantic partnership which is the eventual goal of our policy toward Europe was described by President Kennedy in a speech at Philadelphia on July 4, 1962. I believe the portions of the speech which are quoted below will provide the definition which you have requested:

"The nations of Western Europe, long divided by feuds more bitter than any which existed among the Thirteen Colonies, are joining together \* \* \* to find freedom in diversity and unity in strength.

"The United States looks on this vast new enterprise with hope and admiration. We do not regard a strong and united Europe as a rival but as a partner. To aid its progress has been the basic objective of our foreign policy for 17 years. We believe that a united Europe will be capable of playing a greater role in the common defense, of responding more generously to the needs of poorer nations, of joining with the United States and others in lowering trade barriers, resolving problems of currency and commodities, and developing coordinated policies in all other economic, diplomatic and political areas. We see in such a Europe a partner with whom we could deal on a basis of full equality in all the great and burdensome tasks of building and defending a community of free nations."

Undoubtedly the institutions of the eventual Atlantic partnership will be determined in large part by the experience gained in the progress toward a united Europe and in the development of Atlantic institutions such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. However, until such time as Europe is united and able to deal with the United States as an equal partner in an Atlantic relationship, any discussion of the specific institutions of partnership would be but speculation.

For this same reason, we have not inquired into the possibility of transforming such a partnership into an actual merger of sovereignties resulting in the creation of a new sovereign entity. Nor has the creation of a new sovereign entity been the subject of our planning with respect to any other

group of nations. No negotiations or Government-sponsored efforts to this end are either contemplated or in progress.

I hope this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, II,  
Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations.

#### NATO AND THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, on page 334 of the January 17 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is the full text of a secret letter President Johnson sent to the Prime Minister of Turkey June 5, 1964. At the request of Turkey it was released to news media last weekend.

In it, the President backed away from a solemn treaty commitment under which we were pledged to help Turkey automatically in the event of Soviet attack.

All of our allies are now on notice that the United States saw fit to qualify its pledge.

This was the first time, to my knowledge, that any member of the NATO alliance has questioned the automatic character of the mutual defense pact. It was a major setback to the alliance, and raises disturbing questions about the credibility of other pledges we have made to our allies.

President Johnson has the duty to do his best swiftly to repair this damage, and to assure our allies in every way possible that the United States henceforth will stand by the letter and spirit of the North Atlantic Treaty.

#### ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK ACT

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one of the few bright spots on the Asian scene is the organization of the Asian Development Bank. We tend to think of all Asians as being alike. Just the opposite is the truth. Asian cultures and historical ties, languages, dialects, and economies differ so greatly that the hallmark of Asian history—and the economic cross that Asia has borne—is disunity.

The Asian Development Bank makes a historic step in the direction of getting a great number of the Asian peoples to work together. It puts into practice in Asia the idea that has been such a dynamo of progress in the West: that it is no good simply dividing up what you have, and that real gains are to be

sought in efforts to increase the size of the economic pie, so that all may have larger—not just different—shares. The proposed Bank also puts to work in Asia lands stretching from the borders of the Middle East to the South Pacific the idea that each country stands to reap the greatest individual gains out of working together for the greatest collective progress.

The new Bank is an Asian idea, brought to life by Asian efforts, and strongly backed by Asian resources. The Asian member nations have undertaken to supply no less than 65 percent of the Bank's authorized \$1 billion capital, and they have already put up all but a small part of that sum. The leading industrialized Asian nation—Japan—is making a contribution to the Bank's capital of \$200 million. That is the same as our own.

Our subscription, by the way, is the smallest that we have supplied to any of the other major development banks. Nevertheless, I think that we—and, indeed, the free world as a whole—stand to reap very great benefits from the better prospects for peace and stability that result from getting these countries to work together for their own good.

This is not to say that there will not be other, and more direct, benefits. The Asian Development Bank will be a mustering point for capital funds to be used for the purchase of capital goods and expert services. The United States, as a highly competitive exporter of both, can realistically expect a net gain in its foreign trade from the procurement flowing from Bank lending. Our goods and services connected with Bank procurement will go to all parts of the vast Asian reaches in which the Bank operates, for decades to come. And each placement of our capital exports will be the base for reorders stretching into the indefinite future. Since most procurement pursuant to Bank loans will be restricted to member countries, we would not get these orders if we were not in the Bank.

Finally, there is the fact that the operations of the Asian Development Bank will fit closely with the type of basic development assistance that the United States has been giving for many years unilaterally in Asia, and will continue to give. The Asian Development Bank will bring to this task—which can absorb almost any amount of capital that is extended in Asia—funds from countries that have never before accepted development responsibilities in Asia. It will increase the activities of many other countries whose role has been very small. The assistance of the Asian Development Bank will therefore not only be consistent with our own but will extend and reinforce it, as well.

I would for these as well as other reasons urge the House to give its approval to U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank, and authorize the proposed U.S. subscription of \$200 million. I suggest that we should do so by an overwhelming majority that will demonstrate to Asians everywhere the deep interest—and the ready support—of the American people as a whole when Asians come together to help themselves.

#### TAX-SHARING LEGISLATION

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include a table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I have recently introduced a bill to provide for the sharing of Federal income tax revenues with the States, the money to be used by the States for support of education. There has been considerable interest in a proposal of this kind for many years among Members of both parties. My version of this plan would send 2 percent of Federal income tax levies to State and local governments, or approximately \$1.5 billion a year under present conditions.

One of the great problems faced by our State and local governments is the lack of revenue available from existing local and State tax sources. At a time when the demand for these services is increasing tremendously, the Federal Government, by contrast, is raising an increasing amount of money through the combination of inflation and the graduated income tax. Estimates are for the revenue to jump \$5 to \$6 billion a year, or more. Many people in Government, myself included, are concerned about the trend toward centralization which inevitably results when the Federal Government is the only level having available to it rapidly increasing sums of money for the solution of the problems of the people.

Just a glance at the statistics on State and local governments reveals the need for helping these institutions obtain more tax revenues. Demands upon State and local governments have caused them to double the number of employees in the past 15 years and triple their expenditures to \$75 billion annually. Half of the employees and expenditures are required for education. State and local governments now have three times as many civilian employees as the Federal Government.

Many types of Federal aid to States and localities exist, but one of the great dangers of Federal aid is the control which normally follows the flow of money to the other levels of government. My bill minimizes this control, since it imposes only the limitation that the money made available to the States through tax sharing must be used for education in substantially the same proportion in which the State is spending its own funds on the various levels of education.

I urge other Members to support this bill or a similar one. I hope that many, like myself, will agree that education is the key to the future, and increasing centralization one of the great threats to our freedoms.

Briefly, here are the major provisions of the bill I have introduced: An amount equal to 2 percent of Federal revenue from individual and corporate income taxes will be appropriated to the States for support of education; 50 percent of the funds will be allocated on the basis of population and the other half on a

need formula giving greater amounts to the States with the lowest per capita income; the States to allocate the funds for elementary, secondary, and higher education in the same proportion in which they currently spend for the various branches of education.

The funds allocated under my proposal would comprise 2 percent of the individual and corporate income taxes collected in the previous fiscal year. At the current rate this would produce approximately \$1.5 billion. The amounts would range from \$1,791,660 for Alaska to \$124,254,988 for California. My home State of New York would receive \$124,118,768, the second largest amount.

The U.S. Office of Education has computed the estimated distribution of the funds among the States as follows:

*Estimated distribution of \$1,500,000,000 according to population and per capita income<sup>1</sup>*

The 50 States and District of Columbia..... \$1,500,000,000

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Alabama.....              | 31,368,804  |
| Alaska.....               | 1,791,660   |
| Arizona.....              | 12,715,632  |
| Arkansas.....             | 17,672,825  |
| California.....           | 124,254,988 |
| Colorado.....             | 15,084,341  |
| Connecticut.....          | 18,365,559  |
| Delaware.....             | 3,184,153   |
| Florida.....              | 46,973,993  |
| Georgia.....              | 37,919,010  |
| Hawaii.....               | 5,404,735   |
| Idaho.....                | 6,023,554   |
| Illinois.....             | 74,225,887  |
| Indiana.....              | 38,076,508  |
| Iowa.....                 | 22,723,511  |
| Kansas.....               | 18,243,615  |
| Kentucky.....             | 28,315,653  |
| Louisiana.....            | 31,020,575  |
| Maine.....                | 8,545,327   |
| Maryland.....             | 25,050,047  |
| Massachusetts.....        | 38,703,868  |
| Michigan.....             | 63,404,048  |
| Minnesota.....            | 28,543,446  |
| Mississippi.....          | 21,240,843  |
| Missouri.....             | 34,628,778  |
| Montana.....              | 5,869,099   |
| Nebraska.....             | 11,951,377  |
| Nevada.....               | 2,587,932   |
| New Hampshire.....        | 5,262,487   |
| New Jersey.....           | 46,946,513  |
| New Mexico.....           | 8,658,522   |
| New York.....             | 124,118,768 |
| North Carolina.....       | 43,246,667  |
| North Dakota.....         | 5,598,736   |
| Ohio.....                 | 78,885,357  |
| Oklahoma.....             | 21,277,921  |
| Oregon.....               | 14,634,671  |
| Pennsylvania.....         | 90,836,992  |
| Rhode Island.....         | 7,113,378   |
| South Carolina.....       | 23,266,438  |
| South Dakota.....         | 6,175,503   |
| Tennessee.....            | 34,027,375  |
| Texas.....                | 87,346,040  |
| Utah.....                 | 8,236,499   |
| Vermont.....              | 3,445,096   |
| Virginia.....             | 6,905,803   |
| Washington.....           | 23,211,588  |
| West Virginia.....        | 16,149,166  |
| Wisconsin.....            | 32,794,429  |
| Wyoming.....              | 2,678,811   |
| District of Columbia..... | 5,293,652   |
| American Samoa.....       |             |
| Canal Zone.....           |             |
| Guam.....                 |             |
| Puerto Rico.....          |             |
| Virgin Islands.....       |             |

<sup>1</sup> One-half distributed on the total resident population, July 1, 1963, and one-half distributed on the total resident population, July 1, 1963, and Federal allotment ratios, fiscal year 1966.



## L.B.J.'S WHEELING AND DEALING

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the RECORD, and include an article by Mr. Arthur Krock in the January 9, 1966, issue of the New York Times in connection with the wheeling, dealing, and concealing that goes on in Washington.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WHEELING, DEALING, CONCEALING  
(By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON.—A tissue of fibbing, finagling, and economic group favoritism, spun in the White House, was the political product of the administration this week. It was widely recognized and denounced as such by a popular consensus, in reverse of that overall support of the President's attitudes, acts, and policies to which the efforts of the administration's vast network of public relations officers are constantly directed.

But the American people notoriously have short memories in circumstances like these. The President has ample time and ex officio facilities to repair whatever damage may have been done to his national leadership. And the White House already has spread its lines of justification and explanation for the shabby contrast between the President's arraignment of industry in the area of prices, and his silence on organized labor's excessive wage demands and contemptuous violation of law and order in the New York community.

Some, mostly administration political affiliates, have swallowed a couple of these lines. One, that the President's first knowledge of the details of the new pricing schedules of the United States Steel Corp., came when they were announced on the White House news tickers. Two, that his silence on the outrage of the New York City transit strike was only a necessary cover for important, though mysterious, contributions to the relief of the stricken megalopolis and its millions.

## DISCLOSURES OF RECORD

To credit these alibis, however, is a strain on the record of the events, and on the interim White House responses to press inquiries, that has proved too much for the national capacity, if the general comments of the press and private individuals are reliable indexes of public opinion. Among the disclosures of the record are these:

When price increases were announced by the aluminum industry the administration immediately countered by releasing great quantities of the metal from its defense stockpile for private purchase at the lesser price. Official statements from the President's economic advisers accused the industry not only of inflation in the interest of selfish materialism, but also of unpatriotic callousness to the sacrifices of the Americans fighting in Vietnam. This forced the abandonment of the price increase in an atmosphere of disrepute for its source.

When Bethlehem Steel, followed substantially by Inland, announced a price rise of \$5 a ton for certain types of structural steel, the President, who had not publicly applied the pressure he ordered invoked against the aluminum industry, immediately denounced the steel price-rise in person. He was instantly joined by Gardner Ackley, Chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers, in the expression of the judgment that the action was inflationary, unwarranted and unjustified. And Ackley made a positive statement of the President's implication that price-increases go hand in hand with lack of patriotism in this time of war in Vietnam.

## SHIFT OF ORDERS

Words were succeeded by an order to procurement officials from the Secretary of Defense to shift Government steel orders, and those from private subcontractors of Government programs, to whichever producers held the price line. This pressure, employed as a strong-arm substitute in a situation for which the Government has no warrant of law, was first effective in persuading other steel producers to drop their plans to follow Bethlehem and Inland. Second, it set the stage of the United States Steel Co. to play the prewritten role of peacemaker in what by then bore the marks of a phony Government-industry war. Phony, because the administration had committed itself to accepting some price rise by permitting a new steel rate contract which broke its own economic guidelines.

Big Steel played its part by announcing it would increase the price of structural steel, but only by \$2.75 a ton, meanwhile reducing by \$9 a ton the price of the sheet steel rolled at its west coast plant. Within minutes Ackley was out with an economic estimate which would have required hours to make if Big Steel's new schedules had not been cleared in advance with the administration. He termed this rise inconsequential, figuring it at about one-tenth of 1 percent in company's revenue.

Though obviously the administration had made a deal with the key company, later verified by the disclosure that Roger Blough had met secretly in Washington with a high official prior to Big Steel's announcement, officials brazenly prevaricated. They insisted that the only pressure used had been a telegram from the President to various steelmakers, that there had been no prior official contact with Blough, and that the announced details of the agreement with Big Steel were as much news to the President as to the public.

## NEW YORK CITY STRIKE

Meanwhile, a protracted strike was still in progress at the Olin-Mathieson plant which produces the bulk of gunpowder for the Armed Forces. And in New York City, during this same period, the municipal employees engaged in transportation struck in a body, at the call of Michael Quill, their union leader, thereby paralyzing the daily life of a vital interstate area in violation of State law and in contempt of the courts, whose order to return Quill tore up before a national television audience.

But the administration which had quickly applied the stigma of unpatriotism to price increases in industry, had no such comment to make on the gunpowder and transportation strikes. Internally there was much attention given to such sordid concerns as how to insure that the President and not Lindsay get whatever political credit a strike settlement might provide, and how also to insure, against the "eagerness" of Ambassador Goldberg to officiate, that the subordinate hero would be Secretary of Labor Wirtz.

And President Johnson, who has equated moral with political and economic leadership of the Nation, had nothing to say of the disgrace imposed on the New York community and the Nation by the anarchy of Quill and his allies in organized labor.

## U.S. PARTICIPATION IN ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 361)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers,

referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

## To the Congress of the United States:

I recommend that the Congress promptly approve U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank.

This new institution expresses the will of Asia to develop her manifold human and natural resources, and thereby to lift the burden of poverty that has been the lot of her people since ancient times.

Conceived and sponsored by Asians, the Bank is open to all countries in that region, regardless of ideology, who are members of the United Nations or its specialized agencies. Of its \$1 billion authorized capital, 65 percent is to be subscribed by nations in the Asian area.

U.S. representatives—led by Mr. Eugene Black and a distinguished congressional delegation—signed the Charter of the Asian Development Bank at Manila last December 4. But only the Congress itself can authorize the final acceptance of U.S. membership.

That is the action I request today.

I take this step because of my urgent belief that the works of peace in Asia—the building of roads, dams, harbors, powerplants, and all the other public and private facilities essential to a modern economy—are vital to peace in the entire world.

An Asia torn by conflict, depressed by hunger, disease, and illiteracy, deprived of the means and the institutions that alone can offer hope to her people, must ever be a source of turmoil and anxiety for nations beyond her borders, as well as those within. Because this is so—and because we have recognized our moral obligation to our brothers on this earth—the United States has committed itself over a decade and a half to major assistance programs in Asia, making food, development loans, and technical assistance available to those who required our aid.

We have sought no American empire. Our purpose has never been to exploit, but to encourage; not to master, but to magnify the works of those who truly served the Asian people.

Now the Asians themselves have formed an institution by whose hand new works of peace may be accomplished. They have committed precious resources to that institution. They are determined to join in a cooperative endeavor, uniting the talents and resources of diverse cultures in pursuit of a common vision of progress.

They have asked us to join with them—to subscribe 20 percent of the institution's total capital—and thus to help make that vision a reality.

I recommend that we respond quickly and affirmatively.

II

This proposal is neither utopian nor vague. It is the product of careful deliberation by the foremost experts in international finance. It rests solidly on the lessons learned in building the World Bank, and other organs of international finance, into the powerful forces for good they are today. It will take its place

among regional financial institutions alongside the Inter-American Development Bank and the newly formed African Development Bank.

Loan terms will be similar to those offered by the World Bank. Project justifications will be as rigorous as prudent management requires. Special efforts will be made to develop and finance projects involving more than one country, so that the Bank may be an agent of unity as well as development.

The Bank will reinforce existing aid programs in Asia, and thereby multiply their effectiveness. It will link its resources—financial and human—to such institutions as the Mekong Coordinating Committee, already joining the countries of the Mekong River Basin in major water resource projects.

Its charter permits it to administer special development funds, contributed by either member or nonmember countries. Thus it will serve as a channel for funds beyond its own resources.

These advantages are developed further in the Special Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Asian Development Bank which accompanies this message.

III

The largest share of the Bank's subscriptions will be provided by Asians themselves.

The United States has been asked to pledge \$200 million, equally divided between paid-in and callable shares. The paid-in shares are payable in five equal annual installments of \$20 million each, half of which will be in cash, half in the form of a letter of credit.

The callable shares will constitute a guarantee for borrowings by the Bank in private capital markets. They would be drawn on only in the unlikely event that the Bank were unable to meet its commitments.

Our pledge is equaled by that of Japan. India has pledged \$93 million; Australia another \$85 million. More than \$100 million has already been pledged by European countries and Canada, and further pledges may be made.

Joint action with these major subscribers provides another instrument of cooperation between the donors of aid. That is a long-sought goal of the United States, for it offers the most efficient use of all the free world's aid resources.

Finally, our commitment to the Asian Bank should have little negative effect on our balance of payments. Procurement financed through the Bank's regular capital will normally be limited to member countries. Purchases of U.S. goods and services will approximately offset the dollar outflow occasioned by our \$10 million annual cash subscription.

IV

The Asian Development Bank is a necessity—not a luxury.

It was needed yesterday. It is needed even more today. Tomorrow, when the demands of Asia's millions on her struggling economies are more pressing still, it can mean the difference between opportunity and chaos.

It is practical and imaginative. It is the product of Asian initiative, and it of-

fers the nucleus around which Asians can make a cooperative response to the most critical economic problems—national and regional.

Because it is all these things, it is also an avenue of good will and sound policy for the United States. For our destination is a world where the instinct for oppression has been vanquished in the heart of man. Given the means to work, to build, to teach, to heal, to nourish his family, man may yet achieve such a world—if not in our time, then in the generations that will succeed us on this planet. I believe the Asian Development Bank is an essential tool in providing the means of life for hundreds of millions of human beings who live between the Caspian Sea and the South Pacific.

It will become a reality when 15 signatories, 10 of them Asian, have ratified the charter. It appears now that this will be achieved by early spring. Our own constructive influence in the organization and management of the Bank will be increased if we can become active at its very beginning.

Last April in Baltimore I spoke of our dream of a world "where all are fed and charged with hope." I promised that "we will help to make it so." Our partnership in the Asian Bank is a step in keeping that pledge. It brings us nearer that day when our resources—and the world's—can be devoted to the constructive works of peace, not the destructive forces of war.

I urge the Congress to adopt the Asian Development Bank Act. Asia's future—and the world's—requires it.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1966.

#### ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House and to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I do not regard the question of U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank as a matter for division of opinion in this House on party lines.

The question is not one that divides us; rather it is a question whether we shall, with a commitment of U.S. resources that is both modest and adequately protected, take a long step to unite Asia.

When we think of the immense resources—human and material—of the Asian nations it is almost unbelievable, but it is nevertheless true, that in the long history of that continent the idea has never before taken root, as it now has in the Asian Development Bank, that the maximum benefit of each is to be sought in the maximum benefit of all.

The Asian Development Bank seeks to build also upon a second idea, one that unfortunately is still not fully accepted and understood everywhere in either the Asian or the non-Asian world, but that is working a happy revolution in the lives

of the people of the United States, Western Europe, Japan, and wherever else it is embraced. This is the idea—a very simple idea if arithmetic is consulted—that there can be no net gain from dividing existing resources, and that any net economic gain can proceed only from increasing the amount of resources available for use in bettering our lives.

There is no question in my mind that the benefits to the United States, and indeed to the entire free world, from the spread of these constructive and unifying ideas in Asia—and the demonstration of their worth that the Asian Development Bank will attempt—stand to be so great that this House should give its undivided support to the participation of the United States in the venture.

But the House should not only give its approval; it should give it early, for the following reasons:

Technically, the United States and the 21 other nations that signed the charter of the new Bank in Manila on December 4, as well as other nations that have made pledges and that sign by January 31, have until September 30 of this year to deposit instruments of ratification. However, there are strong reasons for us to move much earlier than that. Very bluntly, we should do so to make sure that we enter the Bank on the ground floor, and thereby participate fully in its initial, critical decisions, such as the election of its President, the selection of some key officials, and the establishment in the Bank's regulations of its operative concepts.

The inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors of the new Bank is to be held promptly after the Bank has entered into force. The Bank will become operative as soon as its charter has been ratified by 15 nations—10 of them Asian—representing \$650 million of the Bank's authorized capital of \$1 billion. Since pledges to the Bank's capital already exceed \$950 million, it is clear that it would be possible for the Bank to enter into force without the United States if our action were delayed beyond early spring.

The voting procedure agreed upon for the Bank's Board of Governors, on the other hand, gives assurance that if we are present, we can protect the U.S. interest, which, as I view it, is simply an interest in seeing to it that the Bank follows those same rules of imaginative prudence that have guided the World Bank to such a high degree of success among the risks and uncertainties of development assistance.

We can discharge our responsibility in this matter despite the fact that we have only a minority position in the new Bank—with 20 percent of its authorized capital—because the charter requires votes of two-thirds or three-quarters on questions of principal importance. Thus, together with the votes of other developed nations also desirous of seeing the new Bank operate upon sound banking principles, such as Japan, Great Britain, West Germany, and others, we can be confident of mustering enough strength to turn aside any untoward suggestions for the use of the Bank's resources.



Let me emphasize that I say this in a spirit of precaution only. The history of the debates over the Bank's policies that produced its charter, the fact that the Economic Commission for the Far East and Asia is the Bank's progenitor and will be a guiding Asian influence in its development, and the fact that the new Bank is closely modeled on the World Bank, all these suggest strongly that the majority, at least, of its Asian members are together with us in realizing that the Bank can succeed only if it manages its resources with the utmost care and foresight.

The new Development Bank has been designed—with care and foresight—to carry out prudently its twofold mission of Asian economic development, and the development of Asian unity. If, as I urge, we authorize the U.S. Government to discharge its responsibilities in the Bank from its earliest days, we can be all the more certain that the Asian Development Bank's work will in no way fall short of its design.

#### STATEMENT CONCERNING PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I applaud President Johnson's message today requesting the Congress to authorize U.S. membership in the Asian Development Bank. Creation of this Bank, which will take its place at the side of other international financial organizations, is another step forward in this Nation's continuing effort to help those peoples of the world who want to help themselves.

As the President pointed out, for 15 years we have been committed to aiding our brothers in Asia through major assistance programs. In the Asian Development Bank we will be joining in a cooperative effort with the Asian people who will contribute 65 percent of the Bank's capital, to promote and develop those facilities and installations, public and private, vital to a modern economy.

We will unite our resources with the people of Asia in a common effort to achieve those goals which are the dream of all mankind.

#### U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the President's proposal in his message on the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, and I support

our majority leader in his statement about the need for that Bank.

I have had the opportunity to go into the details of the proposal. I visited in Manila at the time of the signing of this charter. I agree that we should do everything that we can to support the President in this measure, which is a bipartisan measure as you have heard from Mr. WIDNALL. I feel that it is highly important for us to go along with this at the present time for one very important reason. We are waging a war. We are going to wage a successful war, but we also wish to tell the Asian countries that we are willing not only to give the arrows in the eagle's claws on our Great Seal, if necessary, but we are also willing to turn to the other claws and extend the olive branch so as to cooperate with them in peace to help them in their undeveloped condition.

I am entirely in accord with their views that the structure and management proposed for this new continental development bank are such as to inspire confidence in the constructive and prudent use of its resources for the economic development of Asia, and for the growth of unity in that continent, where lack of unity has for so long contributed so heavily to lack of development. And I am heartily in favor of the view expressed that this House not only should give its undivided support to this project but that if we are to approve U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank we should reinsure our investment by making it possible for the United States to discharge its responsibilities in the Bank from its inception.

I agree in the statements we have heard describing the great purposes of the Asian Development Bank. And, in my view, there is no doubt that this new institution for intercontinental economic cooperation and collaboration will have none but beneficial effects upon the position of the United States in the world, and upon the strength and viability of the free world as a whole.

However, great purposes are served by, and great benefits accrue from, everyday considerations. We can only be fully assured that the project we are called upon to approve will in fact stand a reasonable chance of achieving its highest purposes if it moves toward them in step with reality. I believe that the Asian Development Bank does so in the following critical respects, as, indeed, in others.

One of the most urgent and inflexible of our national aims at this time, and for the future, is the matter of bringing our international payments into equilibrium, and of being assured that we can sustain equilibrium, once attained. President Johnson has placed the whole resources of the U.S. Government behind the early achievement of this goal, and has called into being the voluntary support of the Nation's banks and other businesses with money flows abroad. This House, then, I am sure, would want to know that in approving U.S. participation in the Asian Development Bank it is not opening seams that we are engaged upon making tight.

There are good reasons for believing that the balance-of-payments effects re-

sulting from our participation in the Bank would probably be small, and that such balance-of-payments effects as there may be are likely to be favorable.

First. While half of our pledged subscription of \$200 million is to be paid in over the 4 years following the U.S. acceptance of membership, no more than half of the total to be paid in—or, a quarter of our total subscription—need be paid in cash. That is, the total cash dollar outflow over the next few years resulting from our capital subscription in the Asian Development Bank will be \$50 million. The other \$50 million is to be paid in the form of non-interest-bearing letters of credit, until such time as the Bank needs further actual cash. Since the Bank will have to go through a period of study and preparation prior to the start of actual financing of projects, its needs for cash are not likely to exceed a quarter of its subscribed capital for some years, at the least.

This means a cash outflow in subscription payments not exceeding \$20 million in the first year of U.S. membership, and \$10 million a year in the next 3 years. While this very small balance-of-payment drain could result, it is more likely that there may be no actual drain resulting from subscription to the Asian Development Bank. This can be expected because there may be more than offsetting inflows of dollars from the Bank as it seeks sound investments for the approximately one-quarter of a billion dollars, or other convertible currencies, paid in to it during a time when it has little or no project financing to do.

Second. The Bank's charter provides that, although the Bank may increase its lendable funds by borrowing abroad, it may not borrow in a member country without that country's consent. This protects us from a dollar drain into the Bank, that we do not approve, over and above our subscription.

Third. Procurement pursuant to Bank loans may in all cases, except where the loan is financed by a nonmember, be made only in member countries, or for goods and services produced in member countries. Given the fact that the United States is a highly competitive producer of the capital goods, and of the expert services, that will for the most part be purchased with the proceeds of loans by the Asian Development Bank, we stand to see a net increase in our foreign sales result from our membership in the Bank. This gain, over the long run—perhaps the not overly long run, at that—should be such as to offset permanently any eventual net outflow of dollars from this country resulting from our subscription to the Bank's capital.

Permit me to mention just one other of the practical considerations that in my view strongly reinforce the case for U.S. participation in the proposed new Bank. That is the relation between Bank lending and our own development assistance in Asia. This has been closely examined, and the special report on the Asian Development Bank sent to the Congress together with President Johnson's message on the Bank

states without reservation that the Bank's development aims and methods will not only be consistent with our own, but will extend and support them.

#### HUMAN INVESTMENT ACT

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUMSFELD] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, there is evidence of growing support throughout the country for the Human Investment Act which proposes that the 7-percent tax credit for new investment in plant and equipment be extended to investment in training programs for the unskilled. This is the Prouty-Curtis plan which has my full support as well as that of other Republican Members of Congress and which is recognized as a logical and effective means of creating job skills.

I am continuing to receive expressions of support for the plan from Illinois and would like to quote from a letter received from the chairman of the merit and fair employment committee of the Niles Township Human Relations Council:

The merit and fair employment committee of the Niles Township Human Relations Council is very interested in this type of legislation. We believe it to be a very timely and progressive bill which, if passed, will substantially help the great pool of unskilled workers as well as the industry.

Mr. Roscoe Drummond has written two significant editorials pointing out the advantages of this plan which I commend to my colleagues. I am hopeful that the Committee on Ways and Means will give consideration to the proposal early in the session.

Mr. Drummond's articles follow:

#### UNEMPLOYMENT ON WAY OUT? (By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—Get ready for a shock—a welcome one:

Conditions are ripe today for the nearly total elimination of unemployment. I'm not talking about make work. I'm talking about real jobs.

The key facts, which turn the unemployment problem upside down, are these:

For the first time since the industrial revolution there are more jobs in the United States looking for workers than there are workers to fill them.

Industry is so starved for qualified employees today that big firms send recruiting teams to scour the entire country for workers; they bribe and steal each other's workers and when a factory closes the recruitment teams swarm at the gates to hire the dismissed.

This is no exaggeration. It is visible all over the Nation. Auto companies have even been scouting the poverty pockets of Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania signing up unemployed miners.

What we now have in the United States, on the basis of the latest studies, is this:

1. Nearly 3 million jobs seeking and searching for qualified workers.
  2. Nearly 3 million unemployed, most of whom are not qualified—do not have the work skills—to take the jobs that are open.
- This means that private industry can create and at this very moment is thirstily de-

manding an enlarged work force capable of wiping out almost completely the Nation's unemployment.

It means that the problem of erasing unemployment is not how to create the jobs—industry is doing that—but how the unemployed can be trained to man the jobs which are beckoning to them.

Here the situation cries out for a new approach to the central problem which creates present-day unemployment and which is now depriving industry of urgently needed workers. This is not to suggest that Government should do the job, but rather that Government should help create the conditions to enable industry to do the job.

For this purpose Congress will have before it next month a practical and constructive bill, developed by Senator WINSTON PROUTY, Republican, of Vermont, and Representative THOMAS CURTIS, Republican, of Missouri, and supported by 105 Republican Members of Congress.

The Prouty-Curtis proposal goes to the heart of the problem: How best to provide the job skills so the unemployed can fill the jobs waiting for them. As PROUTY puts it: "The most efficient and effective job training in this country is being done by the Nation's greatest job trainer—private industry."

But much more needs to be done to dent the number of unskilled jobless and to provide the work force industry urgently needs.

To encourage industry to mount new and expanded training programs the Prouty-Curtis bill provides that the same 7-percent tax credit for new investment in plant and equipment be extended to investment in human capital; that is, in developing the skills of present and future workers.

The value of this approach is that it uses the best instrument for job training—private enterprise—encourages doing a lot more and, in the judgment of many, may be much more efficient and economical than to have Government try to do so much itself.

The Johnson administration, which can say yea or nay to almost anything in Congress, ought, it seems to me, to welcome this Republican initiative in behalf of a better society.

#### A CLEARER PERSPECTIVE (By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—The latest facts on jobs in the United States are the most promising the Nation has ever had.

I'm not referring only to the figure that unemployment is at the lowest point in nearly a decade—4.2 percent of the total work force.

That's good in itself. But there is something better, something even more important. It puts the whole problem of unemployment in clearer perspective and suggests what most needs to be done, what can be done.

#### THERE ARE JOBS

For the first time since reliable statistics have been available, they show that there are more jobs in the United States looking for workers than there are qualified workers to fill them.

This doesn't mean that the unemployment problem is solved, but it does mean that the way is clear to take the right steps to solve it.

Put these two facts together and they show that many have been looking through the wrong end of the telescope in search for the answer:

Fact No. 1: Nearly 3 million jobs today are searching for qualified workers.

Fact No. 2: Fewer than 3 million workers are searching to qualify for jobs. Most of them—the great majority of today's unemployed—simply do not have the work skills to fill the jobs that are open.

With all the prosperity and growth the Nation has had during the past 20 years,

there has remained the haunting question whether private industry could create the jobs to put the unemployed to work or whether government in some way must take up the slack.

#### LOOKING FOR JOBS

The answer is that private enterprise has created the necessary jobs and now the problem is to create the qualified workers to take those jobs which already exist.

Today U.S. industry is famished for skilled and semiskilled employees. Big firms are sending recruiting teams to scour the entire country. Airplane and electronic companies in the West are looking for workers 3,000 miles away. Some automobile companies are scouting poverty pockets in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania to sign up unemployed miners. Employment advertising is at an all-time high.

Solving the unemployment problem no longer centers on how to create the necessary jobs—industry has already done that—but on how the unemployed can be trained—and retrained—in order to fit the jobs which are seeking them.

Surely the whole thrust of the antipoverty program ought to be toward developing among its participants the will and the capacity to acquire the skills without which future jobs will inevitably pass them by. Much of the program is geared to this end but undoubtedly more can be done.

But this is only in part the responsibility of Government. There is need for a new approach to the central problem which creates present-day unemployment and which is depriving industry of urgently needed workers.

#### GREAT JOB TRAINER

What better instrument for the training and retraining of workers than industry itself? This is the view of Senator WINSTON PROUTY of Vermont, and Representative THOMAS CURTIS, of Missouri, who contend that "the most efficient and effective job training in this country is being done by the Nation's greatest job trainer—private industry."

Their view is that the Government should provide a tax incentive to encourage industry to do more to create the job skills so the unemployed can equip themselves to fill the jobs waiting for them.

Their proposal, which will come before Congress next month, is that the same 7-percent tax credit for new investment in plant and equipment be extended to human capital; that is, in the skills of present and future workers.

This would be the best kind of antipoverty measure.

#### CENTER FOR COMMUNITY ACTION EDUCATION

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WALKER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, sometime ago there were complaints about Sargent Shriver being the guiding light in two Great Society attempts to buy friendship both at home and abroad. Evidently this is a man of unheard of ambitions. I was grateful to hear only last night that Mr. Shriver has been relieved of one of his positions. However, a little earlier, it was brought to our attention of a Shriver-Farmer



coalition to form their own private Peace Corps here in America, with their funds being solicited from all sides. But, I think the American taxpayer should be informed that approval is almost at hand by Federal poverty officials of an \$800,000 grant to an organization promoted through Sargent Shriver's office. This new project, called the Center for Community Action Education, is to be headed by James Farmer, radical leftwing admitted Socialist and pacifist, that has just resigned as national director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

James Farmer, last year while being interviewed on national television, when asked about Communist activities within his ranks, did not deny it and further stated that his movement was more important than to discuss communism. This coincides very closely with another statement from one of his associates, who recently stated that he did not want to win the war in Vietnam if it meant loss of the so-called war on poverty in America. And, James Farmer, as director of CORE has supported the gun-packing Deacons for Defense.

Farmer is not the only person involved in this new organization who would be considered a risk. His new successor in CORE, Floyd McKissick, has been listed as legal counsel for the proposed poverty group. According to Columnists Evans and Novak, writing in their Washington Post column, January 12, 1966, this is the same McKissick that caused the complete breakdown of last fall's White House Civil Rights Conference. And, it is the same McKissick that while aboard the Presidential yacht with Vice President HUMPHREY and other civil rights leaders caused untold disturbance. In addition to this, McKissick has been closely associated with the so-called Black Nationalist movement.

With James Farmer and Floyd McKissick at the helm of this new organization, I am very much afraid that it will be used to further racial tensions and anti-Vietnam demonstrations across this country. This organization could very well fall into the same category as a similar organization in New York City that received \$40,000 of the taxpayers' money, and their one and only purpose has been to teach hatred of the white race.

I urge each of my colleagues to contact the Office of Economic Opportunity and to use every means at his disposal to encourage the rejection of the poverty grant to the Center for Community Action Education.

#### STAFFORD SPRINGS, MISS., GARDEN SPOT OF THE SOUTH

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WALKER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that there will be no urgent legislation before this body

for the remaining part of the week, for it will give me the opportunity to return to my district and visit the few remaining communities that I was unable to visit during the holidays. It will also give me the opportunity to visit the South Mississippi Fox Hunters Field Trials now being held at Stafford Springs, Miss. This organization is near and dear to the hearts of the Walker family. It was through this organization many years ago that we met many outstanding Americans that have been a real inspiration in our lives.

Stafford Springs, Miss., just a short time ago, was one of the most famous health resorts in the world. Noted for its miraculous mineral waters, doctors from all over the world have prescribed health visits to Stafford Springs for their patients. Even today, the Stafford Springs Water Department ships its mineral water to all parts of the country.

Today, Stafford Springs has come to life in a new image. The Stafford Springs Lodge and Dude Ranch, under the management of Mr. Johnny Blanks, offers one of the most unique vacation spots in the entire country. Horseback riding, golfing, fishing, hunting, swimming, hiking, and all sorts of other activities await the outdoorsman.

Each year the Mississippi Art Colony is held in this picturesque spot, where artists from all over the Southland gather to study and to paint the beautiful scenery. In the spring and fall, garden clubs make pilgrimages to the "garden spot" of Mississippi, to view the magnificent floral landscape. And, business groups find that Stafford Springs Lodge and Dude Ranch offers excellent facilities for business meetings and gatherings.

It is a supreme pleasure for me to have the opportunity to again visit with my friend Johnny Blanks in this, one of the most beautiful sections of the entire South.

#### DISABLED VETERANS LOSING BATTLE AGAINST INFLATION

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GURNEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two bills to raise the unbelievably low outside income limits for veterans and widows receiving pensions. By liberalizing these limitations, many pensioners will receive higher pensions.

In addition, the legislation I propose will increase by 10 percent the amount of pension paid to a veteran's widow. These pensions, at their highest rate, for a widow with children amount to only \$80 a month under present law.

With the continuing skyrocketing of prices showing no sign of a slowdown, and the administration showing no intention of changing its present inflationary fiscal policies, it is a miracle that

people on a retirement or pension income can stretch their limited dollars to meet their endless needs.

The price tags on food, housing, medical care and clothing have risen steadily for the past few years and promise to keep right on going.

Anyone who has shopped in a supermarket over the past 5 years can tell that food does not sell at a 1960 price any more. Nor do the other necessities of life.

The most tragic consequences of this inflation falls upon those who must live on a fixed income. Although the dollar amount they receive is the same as it was a few years ago, they have considerably less to spend because their money will not buy as much as it used to.

Yet in spite of this, the disabled veteran who is no longer able to work, and the widow of a man killed defending his country in war, still have the same unrealistic limits set on their outside income that they had in 1960.

A disabled veteran with an outside income of \$605 a year from his social security or retirement plan or modest investments, receives a pension of \$75 a month, or \$900 a year. His total yearly income then is \$1,505. Here is real poverty.

A veteran with a wife and two children to support, who has a yearly income of only \$1,005 from his wife's earnings or other sources, receives only \$80 a month or \$960 a year. The total is \$1,965 a year for four people. Where can you live for that today in anything near decent conditions?

These men who have given so much to this Nation struggle on pittance, while the President tells us of his plans to extend the costly poverty war, which has accomplished so little here, to the rest of the world. Yet this administration has consistently opposed any liberalizing of the meager income limits for veterans' pensions.

The men who have fought our wars for us have been ignored by the Government that seems to be forever searching for someone else to give money to.

The bills which I am introducing today would ease the tremendous burden of inflation for these people.

The amount of a pension is determined by the amount of other income the veteran or widow receives. There are three income categories. Those whose income places them in the lowest of these, receives the largest pension.

By increasing the amounts of the limits, those in the lowest levels of each category will be included in the next group below them and hence receive a larger pension.

The limits would be increased on the following scale:

| Veterans and widows without dependents |       |
|--|-------|
|  | New   |
| Present income limit of \$600-----     | \$800 |
| Present income limit of \$1,200-----   | 1,500 |
| Present income limit of \$1,800-----   | 2,400 |

| Veterans and widows with dependents  |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Present income limit of \$1,000----- | 1,400 |
| Present income limit of \$2,000----- | 2,500 |
| Present income limit of \$3,000----- | 3,600 |

Under this legislation I am introducing, the veteran with an outside income of \$605 a year would fall within the

lowest limits and receive a pension of \$100 a month, bringing his yearly income to the far from princely sum of \$1,805. Not too much, but better by far than the \$1,495 we allow him now.

The veteran with a wife and two children and an outside income of \$1,005 would be able to draw \$115 a month, for a total income of \$2,385.

The time is long overdue for a re-evaluation of these unfair low limits, which force our old and sick veterans to live on incomes far below our accepted levels of poverty.

#### COLD WAR GI BILL

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARSHA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, on May 3 of last year I introduced a bill which is now popularly called the cold war GI bill, that would provide for those serving in combat zones the same benefits afforded veterans of other wars. It would of course include as beneficiaries those serving in Vietnam.

It is regrettable that the Congress has failed to act on this cold war GI bill, and I urge that the Veterans' Affairs Committee begin hearings immediately so that the Federal Government will meet its obligations to those veterans without further delay.

The American servicemen who have fought and are now fighting in Vietnam and other combat areas face the same hazards as their brothers in arms who served in World War II and Korea. The sacrifices of these men, who heroically carry the battle for freedom into the jungles and plains of Vietnam on behalf of all of their fellow Americans, entitle them to share in the same benefits accorded the veterans of World War II and Korea.

Since the Korean war the so-called GI bill has expired and service in the Armed Forces after that date is not legally considered wartime service. As the veterans benefit structure is based on the concept of wartime service and peacetime service, passage of the cold war GI bill is essential if we are to meet our obligations to our service men and women who have served in combat zones. I cannot too strongly urge immediate action on this legislation.

#### H.R. 11891—HORTON BILL TO PROVIDE TIRE SAFETY STANDARDS

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HORTON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on the first day of this congressional session, I

was privileged to introduce legislation providing for safety standards in the manufacture of automobile tires. Two days later, I was pleased to hear the President endorse Federal automotive safety standards as part of his state of the Union address. It is my hope that his support for such measures extends to the intent of my bill, H.R. 11891.

Hearings by congressional committees are, we all recognize, one of the most important parts of the legislative process. All too often, however, the highly significant and vital information which is revealed at these hearings never is adequately publicized. A case in point is the highly illuminating hearings held by the Senate Commerce Committee for several months last year on automobile tire safety and grading. While there was a splash of publicity a few days, by and large they did not receive nearly the attention they deserved. These hearings made clearer than ever before the utterly chaotic situation prevailing with respect to the grades of automobile tires, with the inevitable consequence that the buyer enters the market arena with no way to make sound judgments as to the tires he should buy. And the purchase of these tires is in a most literal sense of a matter of life and death.

While we do not have accurate statistics as to the number of accidents in which tire failure or inadequacy was a major contributory factor, these hearings documented a situation where an unusual number of tires appear to be wearing out or failing at low mileage. The presumption that unsafe tires contribute substantially to the shocking carnage on our highways is very high.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill which would attack this problem on several fronts. First and foremost it would establish minimum safety standards for new tires for passenger cars and station wagons. To begin with, the standards set by the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission would be effective, subject to revision by the Secretary of Commerce within 2 years. Secondly, my bill would provide for a 5-year research and development program to establish minimum new tire safety standards, retreading safety standards and a uniform grading system for tires. Third, my bill would prohibit the following acts: First, manufacture or sale of noncomplying tires; second, selling new cars with tires that do not comply with the tire load standards to be promulgated within 2 years; and, third, failure to permit inspection.

It is gratifying to note the increasing concern being shown in these matters by our Nation's automobile and tire manufacturers. In fact, the American Automobile Association already has endorsed this legislative proposal. I also want to make plain my awareness of the significant improvements which have been made in tire quality in recent years by the major rubber companies. Therefore, I am sure responsible tire manufacturers also will want to assure the public that they always get the uniformly higher quality tires which the industry has demonstrated it can make. With ever more traffic on our high speed Interstate High-

way System and other major arterial roads, the need for standards which will assure every driver that his tires will in fact be safe under present driving conditions as well as under the new conditions presented by the Interstate Highway System becomes more urgent by the hour.

Our accident rate is a national catastrophe. We are being callous and craven for every day in which we delay action which will cut down on this traffic toll. My measure should do much to bring a halt to the rise in the senseless slaughter on our Nation's highways.

Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in joining Senator MAGNUSON in sponsoring this vital legislation and I am confident my colleagues in the House of Representatives will promptly and positively identify and act on the need for its passage.

#### A BILL TO PROHIBIT LARGE-SCALE FEEDING OF LIVESTOCK BY MEATPACKING FIRMS

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. BANDSTRA] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 so as to prohibit the large-scale feeding of livestock meatpacking firms.

After careful study, I have reached the conclusion that feedlot operations by large packing firms are a potential threat to the income of family sized farmers.

If packer-feeding expands in future years, and if firms engaged in buying livestock and retailing meat obtain control over a significant part of our livestock supply, the average farmer may find it difficult to get a fair price for the livestock he brings to market.

The bill I am introducing today would limit packer-feeding by means of three basic provisions.

First, it would ban livestock feeding by meatpacking firms with more than \$1 million in annual gross sales. The same provision would apply to retail chainstores engaged in meatpacking operations.

Second, it would bar any officer or director of firms covered by the bill, or any owner of more than 5 percent of the stock in such a firm, from engaging in the livestock feeding business.

Third, it would prohibit these firms from purchasing livestock for slaughter through contracts with individual farmers, since this type of contract could give packers direct control over the flow of livestock to market.

The whole purpose of this legislation is to help assure farmers that they can sell their livestock on a market that is open and competitive and is based on supply and demand.

Over the last decade, there has been an unsteady but upward trend toward greater utilization of feedlot operations by meatpacking firms.



For example, U.S. Department of Agriculture figures for 1960 show about 1.7 million head of livestock were both fed and slaughtered by packing firms.

By 1964, the total number of packer-fed livestock reached nearly 2 million head, including more than a million head of cattle and nearly 900,000 head of sheep.

It should be noted that these figures do not take into account the feeding activities of officers or directors of packing firms, although such activities limit the competitive nature of the livestock market.

Furthermore, there are strong indications that livestock feeding by packers will expand in future years.

My home State of Iowa offers an example. At present, packer-feeding operations there are relatively limited. In 1964, according to the latest U.S. Department of Agriculture report, only 15,800 head of cattle and calves were fed in Iowa by packing firms.

Recently, however, one firm disclosed that it plans to utilize packer-feeding on a large scale and hopes to feed between 50,000 and 100,000 head of cattle annually within 2 years.

In addition, the Des Moines Sunday Register of November 7, 1965, reported that the firm's feedlot operation will be a pilot project, and that others will be started should the first one prove successful.

Packer-feeding on such a scale is unprecedented in Iowa, but the trend nationally has been toward more extensive use of such operations.

I have given this subject serious thought and study and have been unable to find any valid economic justification for feeding operations by meatpacking firms or chainstores with retail outlets.

But I do feel that it is vitally important to American farmers that packer-feeding does not interfere with a free and competitive livestock market.

I am therefore hopeful that hearings will be held soon on this legislation, and that it will receive favorable action by the Congress.

The article from the Des Moines Sunday Register, to which I referred earlier, may be of interest to my fellow Members, and I hereby include it in my remarks:

**IOWA PACKER PLANS HUGE FEEDING SETUP**  
(By Ronald Harley)

Big league cattle feeding is coming to Iowa.

Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., Denison, plans to feed 50,000 to 100,000 head a year in a feedlot near Irvington. The cattle will be fed by "computer" and most of them will be housed in what officials described as controlled environment.

A feedlot with such a turnover would rank with the biggest lots in Colorado, Nebraska, Arizona, and California. It is expected to be the Nation's biggest inside cattle feeding operation.

And Iowa Beef Packers officials revealed last week that the Irvington feedlot is to be a pilot project. Others will be started if the first one is successful, they said.

The packing firm purchased 400 acres of land and feedlot facilities from Gerald Frankl of Irvington. Present capacity of the lot is about 4,000 head.

Within 2 years, officials expect capacity of the feeding operation to be at the point

where they can turn out 50,000 to 100,000 head a year.

The firm has a slaughtering plant at Fort Dodge, only about 40 miles south of Irvington.

Establishment of the feeding operation will be another step by the firm toward a vertically integrated program. A slaughtering plant, now under construction at Dakota City, Nebr., will break carcasses. (Presently the firm markets only carcasses and quarters.)

Carcasses from the Fort Dodge and Denison plants will be shipped to Dakota City for breaking.

Frankl, who sold the land and feedlot facilities for an undisclosed amount of cash and Iowa Beef Packers stock, will join the organization.

He'll help set up the slaughter cattle procurement program at the Dakota City plant and eventually is expected to manage the feeding operation at Irvington, officials said.

The bulk of the feed for the proposed feedlot will be purchased locally.

Bill Conn, president of the Security State Bank in Algona, pointed out that such an operation would require several million bushels of corn and thousands of tons of silage a year.

"We have a lot of cash-grain farmers in Kossuth County and this fits in perfectly with the proposed feeding operation," he said. "It will cut hauling costs for grain farmers who want to supply corn to the operation."

(Average corn yield in the Irvington area is running over 100 bushels per acre this fall, according to Frankl.)

Conn, who is also an official of the Algona Industrial Development Corp., said "this factory is going to have a tremendous impact on the community."

Most of the cattle in the proposed operation will be housed in a series of buildings featuring slatted floors.

Frankl said the slatted floors probably will be precast concrete over 8-foot pits. Much of the liquid manure probably will be marketed to farmers in the area, he said.

Frankl, 44, said Iowa Beef Packers would continue to use the present feeding facilities even after the new facilities are constructed.

"This will give us a chance to compare the efficiency of indoor and outdoor feeding," he said. "I think we'll find the energy loss in outside feeding yards is a bigger factor than most people realize."

Frankl pointed out that initial investment in an indoor feeding setup would be high, but said increased efficiency should compensate for this in a short time.

He said silage will be stored in bunker-type, roofed silos. A new feed mill will be constructed to handle the expanded operation.

"I don't think any place in the Nation will be able to compete with this area in controlled environment feeding," he said.

"We do not anticipate that this operation will be detrimental to Iowa cattle feeders in any way. In fact, we expect it to benefit them."

"If it is successful, it will demonstrate the efficient way of feeding cattle and should provide a good example."

McGill and other officials pointed out that detailed records will be kept on cost of gain, efficiency of gain, etc.

Arden Walker, another vice president, said, "There is a big lag between what is known about efficient cattle feeding and the way many cattle are actually fed. We want to close that gap."

Company officials said such an operation, by providing a steady volume of slaughter cattle, can help stabilize cattle prices.

But they pointed out that even after the Irvington feedlot is operating at maximum

capacity, they will still be buying the biggest part of the cattle they need for slaughter.

After the Dakota City plant goes into operation next year, they expect to be slaughtering a total of about 25,000 head a week in the three plants. This would be about 5 percent of the Nation's federally inspected beef slaughter.

The Irvington feedlot will give farmers in the area an outlet for feeder cattle at various stages of growth and an outlet for locally grown feed, a vice president said.

Present plans call for about 1.5 million square feet of feeding area. A tremendous amount of liquid manure would be produced in the slatted-floor setup.

According to one source, steers averaging 800 pounds in weight will each produce 6.8 tons of liquid manure a year with a value of about \$3.61 per ton.

The company plans to feed medium-quality feeders (mostly calves) and slaughter them at 1,000 to 1,150 pounds at Choice grade.

"There is a trend toward less fat and waste on slaughter animals and we'll produce cattle with a high degree of cutability," said Fred Haigler, who coordinates buying and selling activities.

The operation will require a lot of hired labor. A professional nutritionist, for example, will be hired to formulate feed rations.

The efficiency of various feed rations will be determined with the help of a computer. Rations will be punched out on computer cards, and feed will be weighed and mixed automatically.

Information will also be fed into a computer to help determine weight and kind of cattle to be fed.

Iowa Beef Packers was organized in 1960 and the Denison plant went into operation in 1961. The company's headquarters are also at Denison.

A. D. "Andy" Anderson is president of the company. Currier J. Holman is chairman of the board.

#### EDMUND JACKSON, JR.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. TUNNEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about a great leader who recently died and who I was honored to call my friend.

Edmund Jackson, Jr. was the tribal chief of the Quechan Indian Tribe and president of the Inter-Tribal Council, Indians of Arizona. Moreover, Gov. Edmund G. Brown appointed him to the California Indian Education Board where he served with distinction until his death.

In Ed Jackson, no quality among the many he possessed surpassed his warmth and humanity toward his fellow man. I talked and worked with him on many occasions. Each time my respect for his sincere dedication to his work and his people increased. His contribution to his people and his community will long be remembered.

It was my privilege to have known Ed and I only regret that he could not have seen the fruition of many of his hopes and dreams. The things Ed Jackson worked so hard for must and will be continued.

I join the members of the Quechan Indian Tribe in their loss.

#### MILLENNIUM OF CHRISTIANITY OF THE POLISH NATION

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the millennium of Christianity of the Polish nation is being celebrated this year, not only in Poland itself, but all over the world, and in many cities of the United States. Great spiritual, cultural, and civic programs have been planned to commemorate this historic anniversary. The celebrations in our country will be climaxed by the visit of His Eminence, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, primate of Poland, late this summer or early fall.

There are over 30 million Poles in Poland and over 12 million Poles scattered throughout the world who will celebrate this 1,000th year anniversary of the Catholic baptism of Mieszko, Poland's first historical ruler. This baptism provided the way for the entry of all Polish people into the Catholic Church.

Christian Poland has produced poets and literary men highly motivated by Christian principles. From earliest times, Poland has had a procession of gifted artists, painters, educators, scientists, architects, and musicians, who glorified God in their works.

Mr. Speaker, to inaugurate this millennium year, to which Polish Christians the world over look with grateful hearts, a civic banquet was held by the diocese of Buffalo, in Buffalo, N.Y., on Saturday, January 8, 1966. The Vice President of the United States was the principal speaker at this banquet.

A descriptive story of the Vice President's visit to Buffalo on this significant occasion was written by a very able reporter of the Buffalo Evening News, Ed Kowalewski, whom I have known for many years. Because it so accurately highlights the Vice President's eloquent address and the events surrounding his visit, I wish to include Mr. Kowalewski's story, which appeared in the Buffalo Evening News on January 10, at this point in the RECORD:

UNITED STATES STRENGTHENS TIES WITH POLISH PEOPLE, HUMPHREY SAYS HERE  
(By Ed Kowalewski)

America's world aim is peace and to help other people lead national lives of their own choosing.

Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY stressed this as the basic U.S. policy before 1,100 persons in the Statler Hilton Saturday night. He was the principal speaker at a dinner marking the 1,000th anniversary of Polish Christianity.

The Vice President and his wife were introduced to a glittering audience that comprised leaders of the Polish-American community, high-ranking dignitaries from Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths, and men and women prominent in the economic, edu-

cational and political life of Buffalo and western New York.

#### LEAVES CAR TO GREET CROWDS

The dinner climaxed "a most delightful" Buffalo visit for the Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey.

They were greeted by about 150 persons when they arrived at Greater Buffalo International Airport and by crowd clusters, ranging from 25 to several hundred, along the route to the Statler Hilton.

Mr. HUMPHREY got out of his limousine several times to greet and be greeted by the excited, cheering crowds. Some had waited for 2 hours in the 11° weather.

#### DEPARTS FROM PREPARED TEXT

As the Humphreys entered the hotel, they were greeted by several hundred spectators and the St. Stanislaus Boys' Choir, accompanied by a band.

Mr. HUMPHREY remarked at the dinner that Buffalo's weather may be cold but "what a warm reception."

Departing from his text to touch on Vietnam, Mr. HUMPHREY declared:

"We seek to impose no burden or will on anyone. We seek to help people to build a nation and a life of their own."

He asserted that peace does not come "by hoping." It comes out of "sacrifice, pain, perseverance, even as you fight and die for it."

Since World War II, Mr. HUMPHREY reported, this dual national policy of peace and national self-determination has cost the United States 175,000 casualties and "billions of dollars."

#### POLAND'S WESTERN HERITAGE

"We have watched the tide of communism roll over people and we don't intend to have it done any more," Mr. HUMPHREY declared.

Devoting his speech largely to Poland and to the significance of its 1,000 years of Christianity, Mr. HUMPHREY called for further strengthening of the ties between Poland and the United States.

"Our ties with Poland and the Polish people are broad and deep and they are enduring," he said.

Since its acceptance of Christianity 1,000 years ago, Mr. HUMPHREY said, Poland has always been identified with the Western World, with independence and freedom.

"We must never give the Polish people any reason to believe that we have forsaken them," he warned.

#### POLISH-UNITED STATES TIES STRENGTHENED

Mr. HUMPHREY recalled President Kennedy's statement 5 years ago that "we must strive to restore the traditional identification which Poland and Eastern Europe have had with the European community instead of the Soviet empire."

"This," Mr. HUMPHREY declared, "is the policy of President Johnson and of his administration."

"It is for this reason that we have been building bridges to the Polish people to reopen their traditional communication in trade, people and ideas."

"We have strengthened the economic and cultural ties between Poland and the United States."

Mr. HUMPHREY enumerated steps taken by the United States to help the Polish people, including construction of a \$10 million, 300-bed children's hospital in Krakow; use of Polish currency obtained from the sale of American farm products for other worthwhile projects, and trade expansion between the two countries.

#### "PEOPLE WILL PREVAIL"

Mr. HUMPHREY emphasized that America's ties with Poland are with the people and not with a Soviet-dominated government.

"The people will prevail ultimately in that country and elsewhere," he asserted.

America must continue building bridges between itself and Poland, Mr. HUMPHREY declared, and said that, in this effort, "in a very real sense, we are above politics."

One of the benefits of this bridge to Poland, Mr. HUMPHREY said, is that the United States has been to carry on dialogs with China there.

"I think we have something of a restraining and moderating influence on Peiping," Mr. HUMPHREY reported.

#### MUST PRESERVE TRADITIONS

In the course of his 48-minute talk, interspersed with folksy humor, Mr. HUMPHREY cited the gradual disappearance of prejudice against the foreign born and their descendants.

"There was a time—happily long past now—when the noble concept of the United States as a melting pot of nations was perversely misinterpreted to mean the obliteration of all distinctive national characteristics. This was the time when too many people spoke with scorn and even suspicion of so-called hyphenated Americans," he said.

#### POLISH SPIRIT UNBROKEN

"Fortunately, we have long since outgrown all that. We have learned that Irish-Americans and Italian-Americans and Polish-Americans and Scandinavian-Americans are not less than Americans—but Americans plus, with the rich heritage of their former national cultures and traditions."

He paid tribute to Poland's golden eras and its contributions to world and American culture.

"Tragically, the past two centuries have witnessed unparalleled disasters for Poland as a nation," he noted.

"But throughout these disasters, the spirit of the Polish people has remained unbowed and unbroken. United by their language and their faith, they have defied every effort to divide or destroy them."

Other speakers also stressed the significance and the challenge of Poland's Christian millennium.

The Most Reverend Stanislaus J. Brzana, auxiliary bishop of the Buffalo Catholic diocese and general chairman of the yearlong observance, urged that the millennium celebration "inspire us to a more faithful, more vigorous, and more fruitful life, according to the teachings of our Saviour, Jesus Christ."

"We pray that it may deepen the faith, promote ecumenical understanding, and increase the love which binds us together as children of the Heavenly Father."

#### PRaises CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

Christianity "does not merely accumulate years like an old monument," the bishop said.

"It lives and has the power of renewing itself. It is like a tree that buds in the spring and produces fruit each year. In this age of renewal, sparked by the Vatican Council, we recall the history of ancient Christianity, but at the same time we try to capture its youth and vigor."

The Most Reverend James A. McNulty, bishop of the Buffalo Diocese, paid tribute to His Eminence Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, primate of Poland, and recalled his promise that the "church in Poland will survive and with her, the freedom of my people."

Bishop McNulty described Poland as a "heroic and martyred nation."

"Poland has experienced the cruelties and treacheries of Godless neighbors, yet, in all of those years of strife and turmoil, her ancient title radiates so splendidly today, Poland ever faithful," Bishop McNulty said.

#### CITY'S "SPECIAL PRIDE"

Mayor Sedita described the Poland's Christian Millennium as of "monumental importance to all people throughout the world who live by or benefit from the Judeo-Christian ethic."



"It must be a source of comfort and encouragement for all people who live in oppression that, after all, permanence in this life resides only in those institutions which give place to the proper relationship of man to man and man to the Father," he said.

The mayor said the Niagara Frontier will take special pride this year in that 350,000 of the residents are of Polish descent.

"We may count the blessings they have brought to the church in America, and the skills, the strength and vitality they have brought to the communities where they reside," he asserted.

Supreme Court Justice Matthew J. Jasen was toastmaster and Supreme Court Justice Joseph P. Kuszynski was dinner chairman.

#### MINGLES WITH GUESTS

Henry J. Osinski, lay chairman of the diocesan observance committee, introduced the Vice President.

After a brief biographical sketch, Mr. Osinski related:

"If you had been traveling west in South Dakota in the 1930's, you would have come upon a highway sign which read: 'Welcome to Huron, S. Dak. You're among friends, 10,000 of 'em.' And right behind that sign was another sign which read: 'HUMPHREY wants to see you.' And if you had gone into that little town and stopped at HUMPHREY's drugstore, you would have discovered that it was true—HUMPHREY made you feel that he did want to see you.

"Well, Mr. Vice President, tonight we welcome you to Erie County. You're among friends, and we all came to see and hear you."

Between the main course and dessert, Mr. HUMPHREY insisted on leaving the speaker's table to mingle with the overflow guests, seated in the ballroom foyer and the Terrace Room.

#### SERENADED BY COMBINED SINGERS

Led by Representative THADDEUS J. DULSKI, Democrat, of Buffalo, the guests toasted Mr. HUMPHREY and his wife with red burgundy and with raised glasses, sang the traditional Polish song, "Sto Lat," which entreats 100 years of health and happiness.

The Humphreys also were serenaded by combined singers of the Echo Society Chorus, Niagara Falls, and the Paderewski Singing Society, under the direction of Michael C. Slominski.

The invocation was by the Right Reverend Thaddeus F. Zielinski, bishop of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh Diocese of the Polish National Catholic Church, and the invocation by the Most Reverend Pius A. Benincasa, auxiliary bishop of the Buffalo Catholic Diocese.

Other religious leaders among the 32 persons at the speakers' table were the Right Reverend Lauriston L. Scaife, Episcopal bishop of western New York, and Dr. Martin L. Goldberg, rabbi of Temple Beth Zion.

An outstanding citizen of Buffalo, who cooperated with Mr. Henry J. Osinski in making the Vice President's visit possible, was Mr. Vincent Gaughan. He worked many hours behind the scenes which helped to make this civic celebration the great success that it was.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to include in the RECORD the speech delivered by the Vice President of the United States on January 8, 1966, at the civic banquet held by the Diocese of Buffalo at the Hotel Statler-Hilton:

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY, POLISH MILLENNIUM, BUFFALO, N.Y., JANUARY 8, 1966

I am proud and happy to join in this celebration of the Christian millennium of the Polish people, which began last summer and will come to a climax with the visit of Cardinal Wyszyński this October.

This double anniversary—commemorating the emergence of Poland as a nation and its acceptance of Christianity—is important to the Polish people, 30 million in Poland and 12 million more outside.

But it is also an important event for the whole of the Western World. For it marks a thousand years of Polish identification with the West.

When Duke Mieszko, the first historical ruler of Poland, was baptized in the year 966, he accepted for his people not only the Roman Catholic faith but the whole of the traditions and values of Western civilization.

Whenever Poland has been free, it has freely chosen to be part of the European community.

This millennium is an important occasion for all Americans as well. Our ties with Poland and the Polish people are broad and deep.

There is a visible, but not widely known, illustration of these ties in our Nation's Capital. If you visit the beautiful Jefferson Memorial, you will notice that his statue portrays him wearing a long fur-collared coat.

That coat, a favorite of Thomas Jefferson's, was given him by his good friend Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a valiant fighter for freedom here and in his own country.

General Kosciuszko received from our Government a large grant of land in recognition of his services in our War of Independence. When he returned to his native land, he left a testament with Jefferson, from which I quote:

"I \* \* \* do hereby declare and direct that, should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States, I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof on purchasing Negroes and giving them liberty in my name; in giving them an education in trade or otherwise; in having them instructed in their new conditions in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, husbands, and wives, in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and their country, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful."

Like his fellow countryman Casimir Pulaski, who gave his life in the cause of American independence, Kosciuszko not only cherished freedom for himself, he sought to give it to others as well.

And the same spirit continues to animate the 7 million Americans of Polish descent.

They have played their full part in every aspect of our national life—from the hardest kind of work in our fields and factories to the highest levels of professional, intellectual, cultural and political achievement.

They have lived and worked for our country, and in time of war they have fought and died for it.

There was a time—happily long past now—when the noble concept of the United States as a melting pot of nations was perversely misinterpreted to mean the obliteration of all distinctive national characteristics. This was the time when too many people spoke with scorn and even suspicion of so-called hyphenated Americans.

Fortunately, we have long since outgrown all that. We have learned that Irish-Americans and Italian-Americans and Polish-Americans are not less than Americans, but Americans plus—plus the rich heritage of their former national cultures and traditions.

Regrettably, outworn prejudices and bigotries hung on in our immigration laws long after the overwhelming majority of Americans had rejected them.

It was a great day last year when President Johnson signed the Immigration Act of 1965 at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, thus righting what he forthrightly termed a "cruel and enduring wrong." On that occasion, he said: "Our beautiful America was built by a

nation of strangers \* \* \* the land flourishes, because it was fed from so many sources."

I myself am proud of my Norwegian heritage. And you are rightly proud of—and right to commemorate—your splendid Polish heritage.

I think of King Kasimir II, who founded the University of Krakow in 1364, and of the many hundreds of learned men—mathematicians, physicists, astronomers, physicians, historians, and philosophers—whom that university trained and gave to European culture.

I think of Poland's golden age of intellectual and cultural achievement in the 16th century, and of the splendid flowering of the Polish spirit in the latter half of the 18th century.

These centuries were centuries of greatness.

Tragically, the past two centuries have witnessed unparalleled disasters for Poland as a nation.

But throughout these disasters, the spirit of the Polish people has remained unbowed and unbroken. United by their language and their faith, they have defied all efforts to divide them.

And even during these hard years for the Polish people, they continued to produce, in rich abundance, poets, novelists, dramatists, painters, and above all masters of that universal language, music.

I think of Frederic Chopin, whose brilliance as a composer continues to astonish and delight us. I think of the supremely gifted performers in more recent times—Ignace Paderewski, Artur Schnabel, and Wanda Landowska, and conductor Artur Rodzinski.

Five years ago President Kennedy declared: "We must strive to restore the traditional identification which Poland and Eastern Europe have had with the European community instead of the Soviet empire. For Poland back through the centuries has belonged to the European tradition of freedom and national independence. It has been a part of European culture, of European economy, and European history. And even the Soviet Union cannot rewrite that history."

This is the policy of President Johnson and of his administration.

It was for this reason that he sent my good friend John Gronouski to Poland as our Ambassador—back that is, to the birthplace of his parents.

And if any proof were needed of the warm and deep affection of the Polish people for America—and Americans—the reception they gave Ambassador Gronouski surely provided an exclamation point.

We have been busy building bridges to the Polish people to reopen their traditional communication in trade, people, and ideas with the West.

We have strengthened the economic and cultural ties between Poland and the United States.

And we are supporting Poland's application for membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva, the free world's principal forum for trade negotiations.

We have sold American farm products for Polish currency which, in turn, we have been able to spend on worthwhile projects for the promotion of friendship between our two peoples.

Only last month, for example, Congressman ZABLOCKI headed an American delegation to the dedication of a 300-bed children's hospital and research center in Krakow—for whose construction, through the efforts of the Congressman and myself, the U.S. Government had provided more than \$10 million.

There is much more to be done. We must never give the Polish people any reason to believe that we have forsaken them.

The bridges we have built to Poland can be of great value for world peace as well.

It is in Warsaw that we have maintained a continuing dialog with Communist China. By speaking frankly to the Chinese Communists about our interests and objectives, we have had—I think—a significant moderating and restraining effect upon Peiping.

Very recently my good friend Ambassador Harriman visited Poland for important discussions with Polish leaders as a significant part of President Johnson's all-out effort to get the dispute in Vietnam off the battlefield and on to the conference table.

I want also to pay tribute to a bold and generous initiative taken in November by the Polish Catholic Church. At the historic Vatican Council in Rome the Polish primates, headed by Cardinal Wyszynski himself, addressed a letter to the German bishops inviting them to join—in the spirit of reconciliation between the two nations—in the ecclesiastical celebrations of the Polish millennium.

I commend Cardinal Wyszynski's letter of invitation to the thoughtful attention of all Americans. It is a noble, dignified, and eloquent document worthy of the best traditions of the Polish Catholic Church.

The Polish bishops write candidly and gravely of the tragic chapters in the relations between Poland and Germany—notably the Nazi occupation—but they also record the happier and more fruitful relations of earlier centuries.

They speak of the great national saint of Poland, St. Jadwiga, and they say: "No one in Poland reproached (her) with being of German origin. On the contrary, with the exception of a few nationalistic fanatics, she is generally considered to be the best expression of Christian bridge-building between Poland and Germany \* \* \*. It is just a fact that the best bridges between nations are built by holy people, by people who have a pure mind and pure hands."

I do not claim any special sanctity for the United States, but I do say that the bridges we have sought to build with the Polish people are built with pure friendship and respect, and with no motive but the motive of freemen reaching out to those in whom the free spirit burns.

May I conclude by wishing the Polish people, in their own homeland and throughout the world, a second Christian millennium worthy of the first—and a happier and more fortunate one.

We cannot give to Poland our boundaries made outwardly secure by great oceans. The Polish people must continue to live on a great plain, secured by no natural boundaries.

But, in this thermonuclear age, physical boundaries have lost their old meaning.

All of us in the world must look for our real and lasting security to the establishment of a world order of peace and law.

In such a world, which all of us must help to build, may the Polish people be free to live as they see fit.

May they be secure from aggression or external pressure in a world made safe, not for any single all-pervading ideology, but for all the rich diversity of human traditions and aspirations.

#### PROPOSED ALTERATION OF CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEMBER BANKS AND THEIR AFFILIATES

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. HANNA] may extend

his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to alter certain relationships between member banks and their affiliates.

United States Code, title 12, section 371(c) is the portion of the national banking laws which govern the extension of credit by member banks to affiliates and sets forth certain limitations and conditions relating thereto.

Subphrases 3 and 4 of the third paragraph of the section relate to transactions with Edge Act corporations and these are exempted from the general limitations. An exemption is also provided for subsidiaries of Edge Act corporations if 100-percent owned, except for directors' shares not in excess of 10 percent of the outstanding shares.

United States Code, title 12, section 221(a) defines as an affiliate, subsidiaries, where the parent owns more than 50 percent of the voting shares or of the shares voted for the election of directors at the preceding elections. Thus, a subsidiary of an Edge Act corporation which owns up to 50 percent of the shares—and does not otherwise have control—is not deemed to be an affiliate, and the member bank could deal with it and not be subject to the limitations of section 371(c). On the other hand, if the Edge Act corporation owns 51 percent or more of the shares of the subsidiary then the limitations apply from that point on to 100 percent. This does not seem to make any sense at all. In fact, it would appear that if the percentage of ownership increases the benefits of control increases and it would be more logical to eliminate the restrictions than to impose them. In other words, from 1 to 50 percent there are no limitations; from 50 to 99 percent there are limitations.

The proposed amendment to section 371(c) deletes from subphrases 3 and 4 the reference to 100-percent ownership.

The illogical nature of this statutory situation has been recognized for some time but nothing appears to have been done about it. In "National Banks and the Future," being a report of the Advisory Committee on Banking to the Comptroller of the Currency, on page 131, the following appears:

A peculiar restriction on Edge Act activities of banks is found in section 23a of the Federal Reserve Act, which restricts a bank's power to make loans to subsidiaries of its Edge Act affiliates in which the Edge Act corporation has a controlling, but less than full, interest. Legislation has been introduced to remedy this unwarranted restriction and the passage of such legislation would clearly be in the best interests of our international economic policy.

A recent examination into what is going on in the areas of international finance indicates that there are many situations where, from an economic and business viewpoint, it is desirable for Edge Act corporations to invest in sub-

sidaries and to have more than 50 percent but less than 100 percent ownership. This permits a flexibility which appears to be very desirable.

#### NEWEST MEMBER OF PRESIDENT'S CABINET

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that a meeting this morning of the Committee on Banking and Currency, involving matters which go to the heart of the committee system and orderly procedure in the House, prevented my attendance this morning at the swearing-in of the newest member of the President's Cabinet, the Honorable Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of the newly created Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The legislation creating this Department originated, as is required by House rules, in the Committee on Government Operations, but the Banking and Currency Committee, having jurisdiction over housing legislation, was of course most interested in the proposal. We all look forward with great expectations to the successful operation of the new Department under Dr. Weaver.

During his years as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Dr. Weaver has favorably impressed all of us on the housing subcommittee with his grasp and understanding of housing and urban problems, and with his gentlemanly qualities. I congratulate him on this tremendous honor and I wish him all success in his important position—one which he has earned by ability and by his hard work and his devotion to good housing policies and practices.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KEITH (at the request of Mr. GARMATZ), for the week of January 17, on account of official business.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McDADE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DOLE.

Mr. HORTON.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FASCELL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CALLAN.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD.



## SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 125. Joint resolution extending the date for transmission of the economic report.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 19, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1896. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report of examination of financial statements, fiscal year 1965, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. No. 360); to the Committee on Government Operations, and ordered printed.

1897. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report of use of contractor-furnished personnel in violation of statutes governing Federal employment, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1898. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report of hospital and surgical-medical insurance benefits available under Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans, Department of Public Health, District of Columbia government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 11006. A bill to extend the statutory burial allowance to certain veterans whose deaths occur as a result of a service-connected disability; without amendment (Rept. No. 1213). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 11007. A bill to provide statutory authority for the Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to assume the duties of Administrator during the absence or disability of the Administrator, or during a vacancy in that office, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1214). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 11747. A bill to amend section 3203, title 38, United States Code, to restrict the conditions under which benefits are immediately reduced upon readmission of veterans for hospitalization or other institutional care; without amendment (Rept. No. 1215). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 11748. A bill to amend section 111 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the prepayment of certain expenses associated with the travel of veterans to or from a Veterans' Administration

facility or other place, in connection with vocational rehabilitation or counseling, or for the purpose of examination, treatment, or care; without amendment (Rept. No. 1216). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BANDSTRA:

H.R. 12115. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended, to prohibit feeding of livestock by certain packers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 12116. A bill to provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 12117. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRAY:

H.R. 12118. A bill to provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 12119. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to reconstruct the substructure and to replace the superstructure of the existing 14th Street or Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 12120. A bill to provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 12121. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to grant a preference for appointment to the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies to the sons of all members of the Armed Forces who are killed or die in line of duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CURTIN:

H.R. 12122. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to liberalize the basis on which pension is payable by providing that public or private retirement payments shall not be counted as income and that the income of the spouse shall be disregarded in the determination of annual income of a veteran; to eliminate the "net worth" eligibility test; and to repeal the requirement of reduction of pension during hospitalization for veterans with dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DOLE:

H.R. 12123. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, in order to increase by 20 percent the income limitations imposed by that chapter on persons entitled to pensions thereunder; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 12124. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DOW:

H.R. 12125. A bill to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 12126. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat sintering or burning as a mining process in the case of shale, clay, and slate used, or sold for use, as lightweight concrete aggregates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GURNEY:

H.R. 12127. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to raise the income limitations applicable with respect to pensions payable under that title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 12128. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase by 10 percent the rate of pension payable to certain widows of veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict; and to increase the income limitations applicable with respect to the payment of such pensions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 12129. A bill to provide for improved benefits under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, to strengthen the financial condition of the fund created by such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 12130. A bill to alter certain relationships between member banks and their affiliates; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 12131. A bill to establish a National Commission on Older Workers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 12132. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the millennium of the Polish nation in the calendar year 1966; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 12133. A bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RACE:

H.R. 12134. A bill to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H.R. 12135. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the rates of pension payable under that title to veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict and their widows by 10 percent and raise the income limitations applicable with respect to the payment of such pensions by \$600 per annum; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 12136. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to do certain work for the control of beach erosion at Capitola, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 12137. A bill to provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in Vietnam; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TUPPER:

H.R. 12138. A bill to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, so as to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education, training, and research in the marine sciences and a program of advisory services relating to activities in the marine sciences, to facilitate the use of the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf by participants carrying out these programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. McCLOREY:

H.J. Res. 804. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOW:

H. Con. Res. 541. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a marble bust of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H. Con. Res. 542. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a marble bust of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H. Con. Res. 543. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a marble bust of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Con. Res. 544. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a marble bust of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MURPHY of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 545. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a marble bust of Constantino Brumidi; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. Res. 667. Resolution to provide additional funds for the expenses of the investi-

gations authorized by House Resolution 80; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MACGREGOR:

H. Res. 668. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to allow televising and broadcasting of proceedings in the Hall of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 12139. A bill for the relief of Remedios Remigio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.  
H.R. 12140. A bill for the relief of Rosaria Grippi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 12141. A bill for the relief of Pietro Cigno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.  
H.R. 12142. A bill for the relief of Antonino Ciullo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 12143. A bill for the relief of Tan Tze Tong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 12144. A bill for the relief of Dr. Manuel G. Pena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POAGE:

H.R. 12145. A bill for the relief of Gustavo Vazquez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 12146. A bill for the relief of Huang Yue Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12147. A bill for the relief of Delvida White; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12148. A bill for the relief of Charalambos Venetis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12149. A bill for the relief of Antonino Como; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12150. A bill for the relief of Pietro Cacciatore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 12151. A bill for the relief of Mostafa Mohamed Elhag-All and his wife, Tahani Elhag-All; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Prime Minister Shastri

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, January 18, 1966

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on January 10, 1966, death suddenly claimed a noble and dedicated statesman and leader of his people, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India.

He was handed the reins of state in India under difficult and trying circumstances. There is no doubt as to his effectiveness and capacity as leader during his brief tenure as Prime Minister.

Beset by internal and international difficulties which might have caused a lesser man to waver, Mr. Shastri met each challenge with courage, conviction, and strength.

His wisdom and compassion in dealing with other nations was well known.

Death abruptly halted him in the pursuit of two goals he seemed to hold above all others: the quest for peace and the internal progress of India. The agreement he signed along with President Ayub Khan of Pakistan a few hours before his tragic death was his final act of service to his beloved country.

The burden of India's hundreds of millions is now on the shoulders of acting Prime Minister Gulzarilal Nanda. It is my sincere hope and belief that the people of India will unite behind him and assist him in providing Indians with the good life for which Mr. Shastri worked so hard.

Let all of us who are in positions of leadership pledge ourselves to bring to fruition the world without war to which Mr. Shastri's life was so firmly committed.

He rendered faithful and honorable service to India and to the world. His

counsel and inspiration have left an aching void in the hall of the world's statesmen. I take this opportunity to join the many persons for whom his passing was a grievous and shocking blow.

### People and Law

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. CLAIR CALLAN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, January 18, 1966

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, it is not often a Member of Congress has the opportunity and pleasure to discuss a concrete action program instituted by interested citizens because they saw a need and decided to meet it. I have that distinct pleasure today, Mr. Speaker.

A group of interested citizens of Lincoln, Nebr., have for some time been concerned with the phenomenal increase in crime in the United States and have decided that citizen action is one of the few really long-term, effective methods available to counteract this national disease.

Mr. Speaker, Lincoln, Nebr., is not faced with the massive increase in crime that has plagued other areas of the country. But any crime is too much and Lincoln is a growing city and planning for the future has always been one of its trademarks.

The Lincoln Junior Chamber of Commerce, led by a member of my human resources committee, Mr. Ben Goble, has devised PAL which stands for people and law. An individual citizen may become a member for a small membership fee and participate in the activities of the organization—all of which are supported by the dues and other donations.

PAL will publish periodic bulletins on law enforcement, crime statistics, how the individual citizen may aid law enforcement officials, and training programs. In addition, PAL will sponsor a monthly award to a local law enforcement official who has distinguished himself as an officer and a citizen, sponsor a scholarship fund to be used by a student in the field of law, criminology or other related fields, and act as a resource group to promote the coordination and dissemination of information pertaining to law enforcement activities to schools, civic, service, and religious groups.

I commend the idea to those in other areas who face far greater problems in the area of rising crime rates.

### Congressman Horton Praises WBBF Editorial Reaction to State of the Union Address

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, January 18, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, again it is my pleasure to share with my congressional colleagues, through the medium of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the editorial expressions of radio station WBBF in Rochester, N.Y.

Robert S. Kieve, WBBF's general manager, has kindly made available to me the text of his station's two-editorial reaction to the state of the Union message. I believe these commentaries incisively and intelligently call attention to the recommendations by the President which will be crucial to the work of our second session.